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THE POLITICAL INFLUENCE OF CASTLES IN THE REIGN OF HENRY II.

HENRY II was a great builder, and especially of military works. "In muris, in propugnaculis, in munitionibus, in fossatis,.....nullus subtilior, nullus magnificentior, invenitur." This, however, does not so much refer to new castles, of which he built but few, as to the completion or addition of new keeps to the old ones, such, for example, as Dover.

A few days after his arrival in England he received the fealty of the magnates of the realm at Winchester Castle, and was crowned at Westminster, 19th December, immediately after which he granted to William Earl of Arundel the Castle and Honour of Arundel and the third penny of the county of Sussex. This was probably for life, for upon the Earl's death in 1176 the Castle and county reverted to the Crown, and were re-granted. Notwithstanding this beginning, Henry was fully determined to carry out the policy agreed upon at Wallingford in the face of the nation. A few days later he attended a council at Bermondsey, at which it was decided to order all foreign mercenaries to quit the kingdom on pain of death, and to raze all castles erected in the reign of Stephen. This decision was felt on all sides to be absolutely required, and it was, to a great extent, at once acted upon. Of these—"castra

adulterina" he destroyed, by some accounts, 375 ; by others, 1,115. Unfortunately their names and sites have rarely been preserved, and can only be inferred where a castle played a part in the wars of Stephen and Matilda, and is not afterwards mentioned. These castles were, no doubt, built usually by men of limited means, and in haste ; but even a small and badly built castle of masonry would require some labour and outlay of money for its destruction. Possibly many of these buildings were of timber, upon the existing mounds. Also there are found slight earthworks of no great height or area, the plan of which seems that of a Norman castle, and which not improbably belong to this period. At Eaton-Socon in Bedfordshire, and Lilbourne in Northamptonshire are such earthworks. Far-ridingon and Mount Sorrel Castles, and those of Stansted and Hinkley, Coventry, Cricklade, and Winchcombe, are thought to have been dismantled at this time. Drax Castle, in Yorkshire, stood out, and was destroyed, as, though far less completely, were Bungay and Tutbury, Thirsk, Malzeard, and Groby. Under the pressure of the times even ecclesiastical buildings had been occupied as castles. Ramsey and Coventry Abbeys were so used by Geoffrey Glanville and Robert Marmion, and the fine church of Bridlington by D'Aumale.

Henry strove to carry out the new policy without respect for rank or party ; but when he threatened the strongholds of the great nobles his difficulties began. Hugh Mortimer and Roger son of Milo Earl of Hereford and High Constable, old supporters of Matilda, refused to surrender Wigmore, Cleobury, Bridgenorth, Hereford, and Gloucester. Henry at once took action. Leaving Wallingford Castle in the spring of 1155, he laid siege to Bridgenorth, whence one of his letters is dated, "apud Brugiam in obsidione". He also took by siege Cleobury and Wigmore. This success caused the Earl of Hereford to surrender Hereford and Gloucester, where Henry had received much of his education ; and on his protestation of submission, the Earl was allowed

to retain Hereford. Henry Bishop of Winchester, Stephen's brother, was forced to flee the country, and his castles were ordered to be destroyed; and that this order was executed, appears from the charge for the work entered in the Pipe Roll for 1155-6. In like manner D'Aumale, a baron of the house of Champagne, whose power lay in Holderness, and who had commanded at Northallerton, was forced in January 1155, after a short resistance, to give up Scarborough, the strongest castle in Holderness, and Skipsea, not far its inferior. Henry also visited Northampton, Nottingham, Lincoln, and York, and some of the western castles and counties. At Windsor the "fermor" of the castle expended £4:15:5 in his reception, "in corredio regis". According to Mr. Eyton, 140 castles were destroyed in the course of 1155. William of Ypres, a turbulent leader of Flemish mercenaries, who had been created Earl of Kent by Stephen in 1141, was banished. He was one of the "pseudo Comites".

A part of the new policy, though not at once enforced, was the introduction, to a certain extent, of a money commutation for personal military service. The new payment, under the name of "scutage", became an important branch of the revenue of the Crown. A rule was also established, which, if not always acted upon, was well understood, that no man should build a castle, or convert his dwelling into a "domus defensabilis", without a license from the King.

In 1156 Henry went by way of Dover to the Continent, where he took Mirabeau and Chinon, one of his charters being dated "Mirabel in obsidione", and another, "apud Chinon in exercitu"; nor did he return to England till 1157, when he was at Southampton Castle, and went thence to Ongar, Richard de Lacy's Essex castle, and received from William Count of Mortaine, King Stephen's son, Pevensey and the Warren castles, which had fallen to him with the name and estates of that family. Hugh Bigod also gave up Norwich, and made a general submission. Henry then visited Col-

chester and other Essex castles, and thence proceeded to Northampton. Malcolm of Scotland was fain to follow the example of his English friends, and gave up Carlisle, Bamborough, and Newcastle, together with the three northern counties. His personal submission was made to Henry at Peveril's Castle in the Peak, on which occasion the sheriff's expenses on his behalf were considerable. Malcolm was allowed to retain his grandmother's Honour and Castle of Huntingdon.

The destruction of smaller and later castles restored to their former prominence those of greater strength and older date, which being for the most part necessary for the defence of the kingdom, were preserved and strengthened, and entrusted to castellans of approved fidelity. Becket, before his promotion, thus received the Castles of the Tower and of Berkhamstead, and the Castle and Honour of Eye.

One of Henry's chief difficulties arose out of the position of the marcher-lords, such as the De Clares and the Mareschals, whose almost regal powers, granted originally to enable them to hold the frontier against the Welsh, were more frequently used, in conjunction with the Welsh, to coerce the sovereign.

In 1157 Henry invaded North Wales, and while traversing Counsyth, a Flintshire pass, was for a moment in great personal peril. It was on this occasion that Henry de Essex threw down the standard and fled, and thus forfeited his castle of Raleigh. On his way back Henry repaired the castles of Basingwerk and Rhuddlan, and probably directed the construction of Bere Castle, west of Cader Idris.

In 1158 Henry visited various parts of England. At Carlisle, in January, he knighted Earl Warren, but refused that honour to Malcolm King of Scotland. While there he fortified Wark Castle, the sheriff's charge for which was £21 : 8 : 11. At Nottingham he gave to Richard de Haia the custody "*castelli mei de Lincoln*", shewing that he claimed it for the Crown. In August he embarked at Portsmouth or Southampton for Nor-

mandy, and while abroad took the castles of Thouars, Amboise, Frètevel, Moulins, and Bon-Moulins. In 1159 he was occupied three months at the siege of Thoulouse, which he failed to take. Other castles in Normandy he took and repaired; others, again, he destroyed; and he built a few altogether new.

In January 1163 Becket came to England with the King, and gave great offence to the baronage by claiming Tonbridge Castle for his see. Towards the close of the year Henry deprived him of the charge of the castles of Eye and Berkhamstead, and in December admitted him to a personal interview at Oxford Castle. In this year Henry was again at Peak Castle, and in March 1164 at Porchester. Soon afterwards the strong castle of Tickhill fell to the Crown by escheat; and Henry spent Christmas at Marlborough, a royal castle.

In 1165, after a short visit to Normandy, during which the Queen visited Sherborne Castle, Henry was at Rhuddlan, and caused Basingwerk and the Flintshire castles to be again put in order. This was fortunate, for the campaign was unsuccessful. Expenses on that occasion were allowed at Oswestry (then called Blancmont), Shrawardine, and Chirk Castles. This was an assertion of ownership on the part of the Crown, although Oswestry was part of the private estate of William Fitz-Alan, then a minor. Henry retired to Shrewsbury, and soldiers were brought up from Worcester and Abergavenny, some of whom were quartered in the Corbet Castle at Caus. Grosmont, Llantilio or White Castle, and Scenfrith, also contributed soldiers. From Shrewsbury, Henry, reinforced, advanced into Powis-land, and encamped on the Berwyn Mountain, where he was near being cut off by the Welsh, and had to take refuge at Shotwick Castle, a small fortress on the root of the peninsula of Wirrall, whence he retired to Chester, and returned to London.

In 1166 was compiled the return of military fiefs and tenants in chief, known as the *Liber Niger*, and which professes to represent the feudal military force

of the kingdom, though so far only as the division of the land into military fees was then completed. The *Liber Ruber* states the fees, in the reign of Richard I, to have been 32,000. Orderic gives them at nearly double this, or 60,000. But there are no data for estimating, with any approach to correctness, the force that the King could bring into the field. Under Henry I and Stephen mercenaries were largely employed, drawn mainly from Flanders. The *Liber Niger* has received very valuable attention at the hands of Mr. Eyton and Professor Stubbs.

Early in Lent in this year Henry embarked at Southampton for Normandy, where he reduced the castles of Alençon and La Roche Mabile, and received a visit from the King of Scotland. Late in the year Geoffrey de Mandeville and Richard de Lacy engaged in an unsuccessful expedition into North Wales, and again strengthened Basingwerk Castle, during which they were attacked by the Welsh. Henry remained absent in Normandy, Gascony, and Brittany, about four years, landing at Portsmouth in March 1170; but he returned to Normandy in June. In October he wrote to Prince Henry directing him to restore the Honour of Saltwood to the Archbishop. 29 December, Becket was murdered, the assassins having rested at Saltwood the preceding night. After the murder they went to Knaresborough Castle, then held by Hugh de Morville as Castellan.

In August 1171 Henry landed at Portsmouth, and early in September was in South Wales, where he took Caerleon from Iorwerth ap Owen, and went on to Pembroke Castle to meet Prince Rhys, to whom he made over a large part of Cardigan. From Pembroke, or rather from Milford, he went, in October, to Ireland, whence he returned, by St. David's and by Cardiff, to England in April 1172, and thence embarked from Portsmouth for the Continent in May.

In April 1173, the confederacy between the King of France and Prince Henry, who carried with him the

discontented party among the English barons, broke out into open war in both countries. Henry the elder remained at Rouen, and with the doubtful exception of a short visit to England was content to leave the conduct of the war there to the faithful and able Richard de Lacy.

The English rebellion was of a very grave character. Among the rebels were the Earls of Chester and Leicester, Ferrars Earl of Derby, Mowbray, and Paganel. Ferrars held Groby, Tutbury, Burton, and some other castles; Mowbray held Kinnard's Ferry Castle in Axholm, Thirsk, and Malzeard, which seem again to have been repaired or rebuilt; David of Scotland, Earl of Huntingdon, held that castle; as did Bishop Puiset Norham and Durham. These northern castles were strong, and supported by the Scottish levies; but the great body of the baronage was with the King, and even in the north his party preponderated. It included Umfraville of Prudhoe, De Vesci of Alnwick, Ros of Hamlake, Bruce of Whorlton and Skelton; and in the south, almost all the great barons. Lacy laid siege to and burned Leicester town; but the Castle seems to have held out. He also, accompanied by Bohun, marched into the north, and wasted the border country and the Lothians. The royal castles generally were ordered to be victualled and garrisoned.

In September, Robert Earl of Leicester landed at Walton in Suffolk, with a body of Flemish mercenaries. Suffolk was, no doubt, selected for the landing as being opposite to the Flemish ports, and under the local influence of the house of Bigod, who held the castles of Framlingham and Bungay, and were hereditary Constables of Norwich, an office often forfeited, but which gave them great influence in the city. Leicester and his Flemings were at once received at Framlingham, and thence besieged Haganet Castle, governed for the King by Ranulph de Broc. This they took; but failed before the walls of Dunwich, and thence marched towards Leicester. Meantime Lacy and Hum-

phrey de Bohun had hurried back from the Scottish border, were reinforced near Bury by the Earls of Arundel, Cornwall, and Gloucester, and in October came up with the Flemish army at Fornham St. Génévieve. The invaders were routed, and Leicester and his Countess taken and sent prisoners to Normandy. Lacy's work was, however, but half completed. Mowbray still held Axholm, and Earl David, or, probably for him, Anketil Mallori, held Leicester Castle. The King of Scots laid siege to Carlisle, while his brother took the castles of Knaresborough, Brough, and Appleby. In May 1174 Leicester Castle was still untaken, and the Scots had reduced Warkworth and laid siege to Prudhoe and Alnwick. Lacy was engaged in the siege of Huntingdon, aided by St. Liz, who claimed it. But a second body of Flemings had landed, had attacked Norwich, and much injured Nottingham and Northampton. The Bishop of Lincoln had, however, taken Axholm.

In the midst of this critical state of affairs Henry landed at Southampton, in July 1174, with his prisoners, whom he sent to Devizes. His arrival coincided with a sudden and material improvement in the state of his affairs. While Henry was engaged in an act of penance at Becket's tomb, William King of Scots was taken before Alnwick. After a short illness in London, Henry went to Huntingdon in time to receive the surrender of the Castle, and thence to Framlingham, which, with Bungay, was surrendered to him by Hugh Bigod. Prince Rhys, then in alliance with Henry, besieged and took Tutbury, and the Mowbray castle of Malzeard was also taken. At Northampton, in July, Henry received the submission of the Bishop of Durham, with the castles of Durham, Norham, and Northallerton. Thirsk Castle was given up by Roger de Mowbray; Tutbury and Driffild by Earl Ferrars, with Leicester, Mount Sorrell, and Groby.

Henry's success was complete; but the rebellion shewed how dangerous were the great castles to public order, and how necessary it was to dismantle a large

number of them, and to keep the rest, as far as possible, in the hands of the Crown. This policy he continued to act upon to the end of his reign, treating all conquered rebels with great clemency as regarded their persons and their estates, but retaining their castles in his own hands. Even Richard de Lacy, to whom the hundred of Ongar was granted in 1174, was not allowed to retain the castle.

In May 1175 Henry was in England, and in June received the surrender of Bristol Castle from William Earl of Gloucester. In January 1176 was held the council at Northampton at which the kingdom was divided into six circuits, with three justiciaries for each circuit. Among the edicts which they were to enforce were those relating to castles. A strict inquisition was to be made into the tenure by castle-guard, and how far its duties were discharged.

It does not appear to what extent the new regulations were carried out; but the general effect of the new system was to check marauders, and to render insurrections more difficult and less frequent. Northallerton, more than once dismantled, was at last (1177) entirely destroyed; and the Bishop of Durham, its owner, had to pay a fine of a thousand marks for his share in the last rebellion. Such castles as Durham, Norham, and Scarborough, which it was expedient to preserve, were attached to the Crown, and placed in the hands of faithful castellans. Bamborough was entrusted to William de Stuteville, and Norham to William de Neville, Scarborough to the Archbishop of York, Berwick to Geoffrey de Neville, and Durham to Roger de Coniers. The assize of arms, by which, in 1180, it became the duty of each freeholder to provide himself with arms and armour according to his means and condition, rendered the commonalty more capable of resisting tyranny, and on the whole tended to strengthen the hands of any not very unpopular sovereign against the barons.

The general result of Henry's domestic policy was

undoubtedly successful, and his latter years were untroubled by any serious outbreak. In 1177 he returned to Normandy; but both there, and during his subsequent visits to England, he paid great attention to the castles of either country, visiting many of them, appointing and changing the castellans, and causing the defences to be kept in proper order. In February 1187 he visited the very singular castle of Chilham by Canterbury. He died in the castle of Chinon, July 1189.

G. T. CLARK.

THE MARCHES OF WALES.

BY SIR G. F. DUCKETT, BART.

(Continued from p. 150.)

THE first who formed the idea of creating the Mark (or Marches) for defensive purposes is commonly supposed to have been Henry Duke of Saxony; but erroneously, for the original conception dates to the time of Charlemagne. This Prince Henry, who in 919 was elected King by the Franks and Saxons, was the first King of Germany of the Saxon dynasty.¹ Endowed with more than usual wisdom and foresight, he had especial regard, in consolidating his conquests and dominions,² to the security of his frontiers, extending from Jutland³ on the

¹ Henry Duke of Saxony was surnamed "Der Finkler" or "Vogler" (Anglicè, "the Birdcatcher"), "Auceps" (Lat), "L'oiseleur" (Fr.), because on the news of his election reaching him, he was found engaged in his favourite occupation. As observed by a German writer, far more appropriately might he have been styled "The Saxon" or "The Great", for by his victories over the barbarous hordes surrounding him, and the consolidation of his kingdom, including the conquest of Lorraine, he laid the foundation of the future German empire.

² Heeren u. Ukert, *Gesch. der europ. Staaten*.

³ Supposed to have been the country whence came the Anglo-Saxons, who conquered and established themselves in England between 455 and 586.

west, to Bohemia and Hungary on the east; and as a barrier against the inroads of the Vandal, Slav, and Hungarian hordes which surrounded him, he established the defensive frontier or Mark [of] Schleswig on the western side of his kingdom, that of Brandenburg towards the east, and other intermediate Margravates towards the north.

Thus the formation of these Marches (Marken, Markgrafschaften,¹ or Margravates) by Henry I of Germany, with their organised frontier force, has been assumed (though wrongly, as observed) to be the origin of the expression in their first employment for defence. Nevertheless, the term, whether Marches (Angl.), Marca (Ital.), Marche (Fr.), or Mark (Ger.), (Grenzmark, Flurmark, etc.), has ever since been applied in all countries of Anglo-Saxon and Teutonic origin, as in many others, to their respective defensive frontiers, in the same way that Markgraf,² Margrave (Marquis), Marchesi, Marchese, Lord Marcher, Lord President of the Marches, or Lord Warden, has been used to designate the Governors set over them.

Selden, in his *Titles of Honour*, connects the term with an earlier date; and it will be seen that as a matter of fact the title of Marchese (*Marcario*) as governor of a frontier district, dates to the first years of the reign of Charlemagne. He observes: "For the ancient use of *March* or *Mark* there is testimonie in divers passages that occurre in the Lawes of the Alemans, of those that inhabited Baviere, of the Ripuarians, of the Lombards, and in divers other parts, that give us the same notion of the word 'Marcha', with the Latin termination, which cleerly is the same with Mark or March; and Margus (the same word varied in termination) is used by Sugerius for Normandie, being the

¹ These consisted of the Mark Schleswig, the Mark Brandenburg, the Nordsächsische Mark, and the Markgrafschaft Meissen.

² According to Sianda (ii, cap. viii, p. 42), the title of Markgraf had its origin in 938, when Otto (the Great) constituted Leopold Margrave of Austria.

utmost West March of France. Whence it is also, that 'Commarchani' occurs (Leg. Boior., tit. ii, cap. 5, etc.) for neighbours 'bordering one on the other'. So Marca Hispanica, Marca Brittanica, Marca Anconitana,¹ and Trivisana, in Italy;² the Marca Normannica and Britannica in France, adjoining the sea; with those inland of Misnia, Lusatia, Brandenburg, Moravia, Austria, Mountferrat, and Susa in Savoy; and such more we meet with in the elder times. Thence also 'marchiser' at this day (1631), in French, is 'to border on or to adjoine to'; and the Spaniards say 'la ciudad y sus comarcas' (the city and its outskirts or limits);³ and thus the word hath out of Germany and those northern nations spread itself into the rest of Europe. From 'Mark', in this sense, come Marchiones, Marchesi, or Marchiani (in Latin), with Markgraves or Comites Limitanei."

Apart, however, from the foregoing we imagine, by way of suggestion, that it might not be difficult to connect the origin of the word with the name of Marcomani or Marcomanni, a German horde dating to an anterior epoch (of whom Tacitus speaks), first on the Rhine, and lastly in Bohemia; for the term, if taken as "Border-men", may not be without its derivative significance, especially from the very early use of "Marca" among the Italians, as shewn presently⁴ by Muratori,

¹ Or Marca d'Ancona.

² Heylyn (*Cosmography*, i, 98), speaking of Treviso, says: "A city of sufficient note in the latter times, from being the residence or seat of those 'Provincial Governours' (Marquesses they are sometimes called) which the Lombardian Kings sent hither to defend their borders. Hence it gave the name to all the country: in Latin called *Marca Trevisiana*, or *Tarvisana*."

³ The Italians also say *marcare*, to border upon.

⁴ Since the above was in the printer's hands, the following observations by Kranz (*Wandalia*, lib. iii, cap. xvi) and Heylyn (*Cosmography*, ii, 345, 384) bear out our supposition. The former remarks: "Soleo quoque Marcomanorum nomen ad eundem referre originem"; the latter, speaking first of the Alemanni (Almans), says: "I see no etymology more agreeable to true antiquity than to derive the name from Mannus, the son of Tuisco (from whom the Teutones about Brandenburg derive), one of their gods, and a principal founder of this nation ('Tuisconem Deum et filium Mannum ;

coupled with the above quotation by Selden from Leg. Boior., tit. ii, cap. 5.

That the term "Marca" was in use in Italy, and employed for a like purpose, as early as the time of Charlemagne, fully a century and a half earlier than the date ascribed to Henry King of Germany, is made perfectly clear from Muratori's *Annals of Italy*. First, in the time of Lothaire, the grandson of the Emperor Charlemagne (A.D. 827), in alluding to the *Marca* of Friuli (or Trivigi), and to Baldric, Duke and Marchese (or Margrave) of the same, we find the following: "Cadde questo medesimo gastigo sopra Baldrico Duca o Marchese del Friuli, e quella *Marca*, quam solus tenebat, inter quatuor Comites divisa est. Sicchè veggiamo, che prima d'ora era stata formata la *Marca* del Friuli, e ch' essa per questo avvenimento cessò d' avere un Duca o sia *Marchese*, con essersene dato il governo a quattro Conti, cioè a quattro Governatori di Città, indipendenti l'uno dall' altro. Probabilmente queste Città furono Civald di Friuli, Trivigi, Padova, e Vicenza, se pur fra queste

originem gentis conditoresque', as it is said by Tacitus); the people being called Alemanni in all ancient writers, as men that did derive themselves from this Mannus, the son of Tuisco. In like sorts, as I think, the *Marcomanni* inhabiting the countries of Moravia were so called, as being the *Manni of the Marches*, or out-borders of Germany." The same author gives some further particulars of these people and of the institution of Margravates: "The old inhabitants of the other part [of *Austria*] were the *Marcomanni*, in those parts which are next Moravia, who intermingled with the Boii, and united with them under the name of Boiarians, won from the Romans the whole province of the second *Rhætia*", etc. "But these Boiarians being conquered by Clovis the Great, and the Avars driven out of Pannonia by Charlemagne, both provinces became members of the French empire till the subduing of Pannonia by the Hungarians; to oppose whom, and keep in peace and safety these remoter parts, some Guardians or *Lords-Marchers* were appointed by the Kings and Emperors of Germany, with the title of *Marquesses of Ostreich*; at first officary only, but at last hereditary; made so by the Emperor Henry I (see *antea*, pp. 1 and 11), who gave this province to one Leopold surnamed the 'Illustrious', the son of Henry Earl of Bamberg, of the house of Schwaben, and therewithal the title of Marquis, anno 980."

non si computò anche Verona. Il nome di *Marca* vuol dire Confine. *Fin sotto Carlo Magno* per maggior sicurezza delle Provincie situate a i Confini, furono istituiti Uffiziali, che ne avessero cura, chiamati perciò *Marchensi*, e *Marchesi*, che è quanto dire Custodi de' Confini. E perchè secondo i bisogni non mancasse forza a tali Uffiziali, al *Marchese* furono subordinati i Conti, cioè i Governatori delle Città della Provincia." (*Annali d' Italia*, dall' anno 601 sino all' anno 840, di Muratori, 1762, iv, 475-6.)

Then in allusion to the earlier years of the reign of Charlemagne he says, viz., in A.D. 776 (anno di Carlo Magno, Rè de Franchi e Longob. 3): "Ivi (*viz.*, *Trivigi*) lasciò *Marcario* con titolo di Duca, etc."—"che al Duca del Friuli fossero allora sottoposte varie Città, cioè che fosse formata la *Marca Trivisana, o del Friuli*" (Id., iv, 317). "Era ito a Roma il povero Vescovo; e Papa Adriano l' avea rimandato e raccomandato a *Marcario* Duca del Friuli" (A.D. 779, anno di Carlo Magno 6); (Id., iv, 324.)

The Marches of Wales may be compared, in many respects, with those of the frontier border of England towards Scotland, with certain distinguishing peculiarities;¹ but whereas the latter were from the very first a defined tract of country organised solely for defensive purposes,² like the original Teutonic Mark of the German Empire, and so continued to be to the last; the

¹ It is true that at first the Scots from time to time took occasional possession of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, and thus temporarily extended their border; but these provinces were as often recovered, and the border-limits confined to the Tweed on the east, the Solway on the west, and the Cheviot range in the centre.

² A feature in the border-system of King Henry I was remarkably followed in our own country very many centuries later, and should not pass unnoticed. We allude to the erection on his borders of "Watch-towers", because the same system was adopted in 1552 by the Lord-Warden of the Northern Marches towards Scotland, when such "look-out stations" (or *postes de guetteur*, as one may call them) were manned by "Watchmen", answering entirely to the same class as the "*Kukbürger*" of the ancient Saxon period.

former, as has been shewn, were the result of original seizure and conquest, and much as they tended, at different periods, to form a barrier to the inroads or forays of the Welsh, there is not that conspicuous vagueness as to precise site and extent, in respect of the Scotch and English Marches, so discernible in after times in those of the Welsh borders, which retained the name without the defensive administration of the Northern Marches long after their annexation to England, and all causes of hostilities having ceased, had rendered the same any longer a necessity.

Each district, however, afforded a secure and similar asylum to felons and outlaws; and the same lawlessness in each was a feature which one had in common with the other.¹ Again, each had its courts of justice. In the North, the Warden Courts,² with whatever local differences associated, were established for the administration of justice, similarly with the ancient courts of the Lords Marchers³ and the subsequent Court of the Council of Wales;⁴ but the similarity in this respect extends no further, for long after the Welsh Marches had ceased to exist as a reality, the latter Court still continued to exercise its functions.⁵

¹ See footnote, p. 149 *antea*.

² Ridpath, *Border History*, p. 574.

³ Selden observes: "These Marchers (*Lords-Marchers of Wales*) had their laws in their Baronies; and for matter of suit, if it had been betwixt tenants holding of them, then it was determined in their own courts; if for the Barony itself, then in the King's Court at Westminster, by writ directed to the Sheriff of the next English shire adjoining, as Gloucester, Hereford, and some other. For the King's writ did not run in Wales as in England, until by statute the Principality was incorporated with the Crown, as appears in an old report, where one was committed for esloigning a ward into Wales, *extra potestatem Regis*, under Henry III." (13 Henry III, tit. Gard., 147; Selden, *Notes on Drayton's Polyolbion*.)

⁴ The Court of the Council of Wales had its seat at Ludlow; the Lord-Warden of the East Marches towards Scotland had his seat at Berwick; the Lord-Warden of the West Marches at Carlisle.

⁵ In 1689, when it was finally abolished, it had long been accounted a standing grievance, and was deemed an "unnecessary and arbitrary" court. (Tindal, *Hist. of Engl.*, iii, 98.)

With respect to the second part of this inquiry, the *extent* of the Welsh Marches, about which, at this day, such vagueness exists, it would appear that these had not always been defined by the same limits; so that in after times it is not a matter of much surprise that in certain quarters doubts were raised as to the territory embraced by their jurisdiction. Selden, writing in the time of James I (1618), observes thus of them: "The particular bounds have been *certain parts of Dee, Wye, Severn, and Offa's Dyke*.¹ The antient is *Severn*; but a later is observed in a right line *from Strigoil² Castle upon Wye* (near Usk in Monmouthshire) *to Chester upon Dee*. Betwixt the mouths of Dee and Wye in this line (almost c. miles long) was that Offa's Dike cast. King Harold made a law (Higden, *Polychron.*, i, cap. 43) that whatsoever Welsh transcended this Dike with any kind of weapon should have, upon apprehension, his right hand cut off." (Selden, *Notes on Drayton*.)

¹ Offa's Dyke, extending from the Dee to the Wye, through the counties of Flint, Denbigh, Montgomery, Shropshire, Hereford, and Monmouth, was the ancient boundary-line on the borders of Wales, between that country and the kingdom of Mercia. There is some doubt as to the time it was thrown up by Offa, King of the Mercians, viz., between 774 and 794, when he died, or before his time. It consisted of a vallum or rampart from 50 to 60 feet wide, with a ditch or dyke on the Welsh side; was crossed at intervals by roads, and defended by forts. The Welsh, in their endeavours to destroy it, were uniformly unsuccessful. Beginning to the west of the mouth of the river Dee at Prestatyn, a little below Holywell, on the Flintshire coast, it proceeded in a slanting or south-easterly direction to Caedwyn, and from thence due southward towards Monmouthshire and the Severn estuary at Bristol, or rather where the Wye runs into that river. Passing by way of Minera, Rhuabon, Chirk, Selattyn, to Llanymynech, it crossed the Severn into Shropshire, ran past Montgomery and Clun-Forest to Knighton, and thence by the eastern part of the county of Radnor, and the west of Herefordshire and Gloucestershire, to its termination overlooking the Severn. Vestiges of it can still be traced near Mold in Flintshire, and between Rhuabon and Wrexham; but it is generally levelled throughout its course. (S. Camden, p. 698.)

² Striguil (or Troggy) Castle, between Usk and Chepstow in Monmouthshire, seems here indicated. It was built, as it is said, by Richard Strongbow.

From the foregoing, and other extracts to be quoted presently from authorities of the same century, pointing to a subsequent amalgamation of the Marches and Shires, both English and Welsh, we infer that the entire part of some counties, and portions of others bordering on and now forming part of England and Wales (those, namely, contiguous to the Dee, the Wye, and the Severn), must have constituted the territory comprised by the term "Marches." The counties of Hereford, Monmouth, and Gloucester, are partially watered by the Wye; those of Shropshire, Worcester, Gloucester, and Monmouth, equally so by the Severn; whilst Offa's Dyke is common to those of Hereford, Shropshire, Montgomery, Radnor, Denbigh, and Flint. The whole district lying between the Wye and the Severn in Gloucestershire, would at least have constituted their commencement.

That such was the original territory comprehended by the Welsh Marches, is rendered probable from the fact that in 1641 litigation took place as to the jurisdiction of the Court of the Marches over certain counties, supposed at that time to be exercised beyond its "appointed limits", proving even that at that date the exact extent of the Welsh Marches had not become less questionable than was the case one hundred and fifty years before that time, notwithstanding that Selden, writing only in the earlier part of that century, defines them very distinctly. As the four counties which resisted the Court's jurisdiction were watered by the rivers specified by Selden, and comprised within the limits of the Marches, there can be no doubt that the right, even if traditional, which the Marches Court exercised, was valid.

That conflicting opinions began to arise at a very early date as to the reputed extent of the *Marches*, is shown by the very Baronies, which constituted them, being brought in question. This is fully set forth in a MS. in the Lansdowne Collection, No. 216 (given by Clive, *History of Ludlow*), from which is the following

extract. Alluding to the Act of 27 Henry VIII, in which the "prerogatives" of the Lords Marchers were taken away and vested in the Crown, it says: "Sithence which time, for that the said jurisdictions and authorities, the comon signes and outward badges and tokens, whereby the comon people tooke knowledge of Lordships Marchers, are taken awaye, and growne out of use, and *it is now growne a doubt and question, which are and were Lordships Marchers in Wales, and which were not*, some clayminge the same who never was, and some who are and ought to be allowed are denied so to be."

But a still earlier proof of this may be given. In the 19th Edward I, Matilda de Mortuo Mari sought to recover lands and tenements of which she had been disseised by Ralph de Tony and others, assumed and wrongly stated in the writ to be in the county of Hereford. The case was tried at Hereford, when the defendant pleaded an error in the declaration; that the lands were falsely described, not being in the county of Hereford, "but in the Marches of Wales"; ("quod tenementa non sunt in comitatu [*Hereford*], sed sunt in *Marchia Wallie*, et debent in iudicium deduci secundum legem Marchie, et non per legem Anglie, juxta statutum de Ronemedes").¹ The lands, in fact, were in that part of the Marches—the very centre of them—afterwards united, and assigned (*temp.* Henry VIII) as a county to Radnor, but correctly attributed to Herefordshire in one respect, that the greater part of it towards Wales, at that time, was comprised by the Marches.

These instances testify to the uncertainty prevailing as to their limits at the periods named. Still it must be remembered, on the other hand, that the *Marches* comprehended not only most of Lord Marchers' Baronies, constituting a very great extent of country in the aggregate, but that some of these Lordships or Baronies extended far beyond the Marches thus understood, for

¹ *I.e.*, Magna Carta. See *Placitarum Abbreviatio*, p. 286, Mich., 19 Edward I, Heref' rot. 58.

nearly the whole of Wales had been conquered by the Lords Marchers; so that beyond doubt the *present* border counties both of Wales and England may be fairly assumed, as already observed, to have at one time constituted the Marches in question.¹

The following entries tend, we think, to support this and our own view generally, as to the extent of the Marches. Among the Bagot Papers (Hist. MSS. Com., iv, p. 336) referring to the Council of Wales, some one writing in 1594, observes, "Every one of the Counsell there is ordinarily justice of the peace *over all the Shires of the Marches and Wales*." This is conclusive as to the Marches comprising a plurality of Shires; and in the controversy which arose *temp.* Charles I, as to the jurisdiction of the Court of the Marches of Wales, Brecknock, Radnor, Montgomery, and Denbigh, were shown to be wholly composed of Lordships Marchers; so that these came equally under that definition. The Escheators' Accounts and Inquisitions-post-mortem are uniformly headed, "*Gloucestershire and the Marches of Wales*", "*Herefordshire and the Marches of Wales*", "*Shropshire and the Marches of Wales*", proving a decided connection with those [now] English counties, as part and parcel of them. A writer of the seventeenth century (Heylyn, chaplain to Charles I and II), alluding to the Acts of Edward I and Henry VIII in respect of Wales, observes thus: "The whole country, (not taking in the counties of Shropshire and Monmouthshire² into the reckoning), contains in it twelve Shires only, of which seven were set out by King Edward I; that is to say,

¹ Nothing can be more fallacious than the assertion given at p. 95 of Clive's *History of Ludlow*, that "all the country *between Offa's Dyke and England* was called the Marches or Bounds between the Welsh and English." Offa's Dyke was simply a line of demarcation between England and Wales, by crossing which a party from the Welsh side came at once into England; but the simple fact of the partition of the Marches into *Shires* quite disproves any such assumption.

² Monmouthshire was formerly considered one of the counties of Wales (Stat. 27, H. 8, cap. 26).

Glamorgan, Pembroke, Carmarthen, Cardigan, Merioneth, Anglesey, and Carnarvon: the other five, viz., the counties of Denbigh, Flint, Montgomery, Radnor, and Brecknock, were added out of the *Marchlands* by King Henry VIII"; and speaking of the same Kings in another place, he observes to the same effect: "He (King Edward I) divided Wales into seven shires (*naming them*), after the manner of England"; and of Henry VIII, "He added also six shires to the former number out of those counties, which were before *reputed as the Borders and Marches of Wales*." Sir John Dodridge observes in his *Principality of Wales* (p. 41) much to the same purpose: "Therefore, by the said Act of Parliament (27 Henry VIII), there are erected in Wales four other new ordained Shires of the *Lands not formerly so divided*; namely, the several Shires of Radnor, Brecknock, Montgomery, and Denbigh; and those also, together with the former ancient Shires, are by that Act of Parl't, and by the Statute of 38 Hen. VIII, subdivided into Cantreds; and all the '*March grounds, being then neither any part of Wales, although formerly conquered out of Wales, neither any part of the Shires of England*', the said King, by the said Act of Parliament, did annex and unite, partly unto the Shires of England, and partly unto the said Shires of Wales next adjoining, etc.; which the said King was rather occasioned to do, for that most of the said *Baronies Marchers*¹ were then in his own hands."

The above writer (Heylyn) quotes also Ludlow and Shrewsbury as two market towns in the *Marches*, "built not only for commerce and trade, but fortified with walls and castles to keep in the Welch; and so employed

¹ Called also "Lordship Marchers". Thus among the Carew Papers (Hist. MSS. Com., iv, 370) are these passages: "A *Lordship Marcher* is a Seignorie in Wales, holden of the Crowne of England in chiefe, which came to pass three maner of wayes."—"How the Lords of the *Marches* or *Lordship Marchers* tooke first their names."—"The concordances and discordes or differences that were between a County Palatine in England and a *Lordship Marcher* in Wales in old tymes"; i.e., in what they agreed, and in what they differed.

until the incorporating Wales with England took away all occasion of the old hostilities." Of Shrewsbury he remarks, "*counted now in England*, but heretofore the seat of the Princes of Powysland, who had here their palace." Powysland, or the greater part of it, clearly comprised a considerable portion of the Marches of Wales, for the same author defines it as containing "the whole counties of Montgomery and Radnor, all Shropshire beyond the Severn, with the town of Shrewsbury, and the rest of Denbigh and Flintshire." It extended, according to Selden (*Notes on Drayton*), "from Cardigan to Shropshire, between North and South Wales, comprising part of Brecknock, Radnor, and Montgomery; and on the English side, from Chester to Hereford."

One authority speaks of "*all the Shires of the Marches and Wales*". Dodridge observes, p. 41, "some territories in Wales were then no *Shire grounds*, by reason whereof the lawes of England could have no currant passage therein"; another, "of the *four Shires* incorporated afterwards with England, viz., Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, and Shropshire."

As regards these last four shires, we find the following particulars respecting them mentioned elsewhere: "In the beginning of the reign of Charles II (*Hist. MSS. Com.*, v, 333), the President and Council of the Marches of Wales claimed jurisdiction in Gloucestershire, and their claim was resisted." The same Marches Court had in the previous reign (1641) claimed and exercised jurisdiction over the four counties of Gloucester, Worcester, Hereford, and Salop, which also gave rise to litigation and much commotion at the time. It was then argued that the jurisdiction was "illegal and injurious", and held as an encroachment beyond their appointed limits, and that these four counties were never parcel of Wales or the Marches thereof. The right of the Council's jurisdiction over the four shires was maintained by the King's Solicitor-General, Sir Francis Bacon (*Hist. MSS. Com.*, v, 338). One of the argu-

ments held against the claim by the other side was as to these words, "in the Marches of Wales, or in any other place where the King's writ doth not run." The inquiry is, "Where are the Marches of Wales?" The Statute answers, "Where the King's writ *doth not run*. But it is, and ever was, currant in those four counties ; *ergo*, etc." Another : "No Welchman may purchase lands in the Townes of Salop, Hereford, Glouc., etc., nor in any other marchant Towne *adjoining* to the Marches of Wales ; *ergo*, not Marches, for nothing can adjoyne to it selfe." (Gough's *Wales*, p. 3, Bibl. Bodl.)

These arguments may be taken for what they are worth : we quote them chiefly to show the opinion which existed at different epochs, as to what constituted, and what did not constitute, the Marches of Wales.

Another (and final) argument against the Court's jurisdiction, and which goes far to show the opinion of what, at that time, was held to constitute the actual Marches, was this, that whereas by 27 Henry VIII several "Lordships Marchers were annexed to England, and others to Wales (as observed already, in other words, by Heylyn), *those last were only properly Wales and the Marches thereof*, within the words of the Statute (Cott. MS. Vitellius, c. i), and not the Lordships Marchers of the ancient English counties."

The case (first cited) in the time of Charles II, arose from a letter dated March 14, 1661, addressed by the Earl of Carbery, then Lord President of the Marches, to the High Sheriff and magistrates of Gloucestershire, bringing to their notice the bad state of the roads in that county, and calling upon them to put in force the statutes relating thereto. To this letter the justices of the county, to the number of twenty-one, issued a Declaration denying that the county of Gloucester was within the Marches of Wales, or within the power or jurisdiction of his Lordship's commission. (Hist. MSS. Com., v, 338.)

Still the jurisdiction had ever been so exercised ; and the result of these different quotations, taken collect-

ively, leads us to infer that the extent of the Marches comprehended *ab antiquo*, as by us surmised, all the Welsh border counties, and present English counties bordering on the Principality, or the greater portion of them, from the mouth of the Dee to that of the Severn, though their precise limits have been long since lost.

To summarise the foregoing details, we may in conclusion observe, that as on the one hand the Marches of Wales originated in territory acquired by force of arms, and had a self-government of their own, to a certain extent independent of Royal authority, down to the time of Edward III, constituting till that time and afterwards so many distinct Baronies,—the Lord-Marchers, however, their *quasi* supreme rulers, both aiding and acknowledging the King in all his conflicts with the Welsh, proving thereby their eventual calling and position identical with the originally established Margraves of the German empire,—so on the other, from the time of King Henry VIII, after all cause of such hostilities had ceased, and the Marches had eventually become incorporated with the Shires (which, again, were wholly or partially added to England and Wales), the term *Marches* appears still to have remained in force, though the *limits* of the same in the amalgamation became gradually lost sight of, or at least in time so undefined, that the Shires or counties, of which they had formed part, were in a way identified with the original Marches, causing the confusion both in the latter appellation, and the extent of country comprehended by the term. This ambiguity became greater as time drew on, and had probably reached its height at the time of the contested jurisdiction of the Court, above alluded to, in 1641. At the present day the term is so much more vague and indefinite, that unless what we have adduced has brought conviction with it, and tended somewhat to solve the mystery and difficulties surrounding the question, one may well still ask, "What were the Marches of Wales?"

LIST OF LORDS PRESIDENT OF WALES.

Ex Dodridge's "Principality of Wales", p. 39.

- 17 E. IV.—About the 17 of Edward IV, the King sent his son Prince Edward to reside there, under the tuition of the Lord Rivers, his uncle, to whom severall were joyned; and Joseph Alcock, Bishop of Worcester, was made President, who is reckoned the first President of Wales.
- 17 H. 7.—Dr. William Smith,¹ Bishop of Lincoln. (Godwyn, Cat. of Bps., reckons him the first President there. Vide Pat. 17 Hen. 7, p. 2, m. 7, dors.)
(Commission to this William, Bishop of Lincoln, President; Robt. Ffrost, Clerk; Sr Gilbert Talbott; Sr R. Pole; Sr Wm. Uedale; Sr Thomas Inglefield, Kt.; Peter Newton; and Wm. Grevyll, Esqr., of Oyer and Termr., & of Array, in North Wales, S. Wales, Salop, Hereford, Gloecs., & Worc., & the Marches of Wales. T. R., apud Westm', 18 June.)
- 4 Hen. 8.—Jeffery Blyth, Bp. of Coventry & Litchfield;
7 Hen. 8.—Jo. Vosy (*Voysey*, *Voiscie*, or *Vesey*), Bp. of Exeter;
27 H. 8.—Roland Lee, Bp. of Coventry and Litchfield;
34 H. 8.—Richard Sampson, Bp. of Chester;
2 E. 6.—John Dudley,² Earl of Warwicke (afterwards D. of Northumberland);
4 E. 6.—William, Earl of Pembroke;
1 Mary.—Nicholas Heath,³ Bp. of Worcester (afterwards Archbishop of York, and Lord Chancellor of England);
3 Mary.—William, Earl of Pembroke;⁴
6 Mary.—Gilbert Browne,⁵ Bp. of Bath & Wells;
1 Eliz.—Sr John Williams,⁶ Lord Williams of Tame (*sic*), Thame;

¹ William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln in 1495, was Chancellor of Oxford, and founder of Brasenose College, and died 1513.

² John Dudley, seventh Viscount L'Isle, was created Earl of Warwick, 1547, and Duke of Northumberland in 1551. He was attainted, and beheaded in 1553.

³ Nicholas Heath, Bishop of Worcester, translated from Rochester in 1543; was deprived of his temporalities in 1551, but restored by Queen Mary in 1553, in which year he was translated to the Archbishopric of York.

⁴ William Herbert, first Earl of Pembroke, so created in 1551; married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Parr of Kendal in Westmorland.

⁵ Gilbert Browne (or Bourn), Bishop of Bath and Wells in 1554; deprived of his temporalities in 1559 (Cot. MS., Vitellius, c. i. f. 173).

⁶ John, Lord Williams of Thame, summoned as a Baron 5 and 6 Phil. and Mary, 1558; ob. 1559, and buried at Thame, where is a monument to his memory.

2 Eliz.—Sr Henry Sydney, Kt. of the Garter and Lieut. of Ireland. He was 24 years Lord President of Wales (during which time Joseph (*sic*) Whitgift, John, Bishop of Worcester,¹ and Henry² Earl of Pembroke, son-in-law to Sir H. Sidney, were Vice-Presidents).

King James I.—Edward³ Lord Zouche (1603).

The following are added from other sources :

LORDS PRESIDENT OF WALES AND THE MARCHES THEREOF.

2-24-25 Eliz.—Sir Henry Sidney (1582-3).

28 Eliz.—Henry, Earl of Pembroke (1586-1601).

1 James I.—Edward Lord Zouche (1602-6), ob. 1652.

4-14 James I.—Ralph, Lord Eure, Baron of Wilton (1607-16).

14-15 James I.—Thomas Gerard, Baron Gerard, of Gerard's Bromley in Staffordshire, ob. 1618 (1616-17).

15-22 James I.—Earl of Northampton⁴ (1617-25-30).

9-20 Charles I.—John, Earl of Bridgewater⁵ (1633-39-49).

13-23 Charles II.—Richard Vaughan, Earl of Carbery⁶ (1661-66-71).

¹ This was John Whitgift, Dean of Lincoln, consecrated Bishop of Worcester in 1557, and Archbishop of Canterbury in 1583.

² Henry, Earl of Pembroke succeeded his father, the first Earl, in 1569; was a Knight of the Garter, and ob. 1601.

³ Edward La Zouche, twelfth Baron Zouche of Haryngworth, succeeded his father, 13 Eliz., 1571.

⁴ William Compton, created Earl of Northampton, 1618 (16 Jas. I), ob. 1630.

⁵ John Egerton, second Viscount Brackley, created Earl of Bridgewater in 1617. Dr. Johnson, in his *Life* of the poet Milton, states that in 1634, whilst Lord Bridgewater was Lord President of Wales, and resided at Ludlow Castle, the *Comus* of Milton, founded upon a veritable incident which had not long before occurred in the Earl's family, was for the first time brought out and represented at the Castle by his sons and daughter, Lord Brackley, his brother, and Lady Alice Egerton. Lady Alice afterwards became the third wife of the Earl of Carbery, who after the Restoration was made Lord President of Wales. During the Parliamentary war the Earl of Bridgewater defended Ludlow Castle for the King, but it was surrendered in 1645.

⁶ Richard Vaughan, second Earl of Carbery, was Lord President of Wales from 1661 to 1671-2. He married, as his third wife, in July 1652, the Lady Alice Egerton. (Hatton Correspondence, Johnson's *Life of Milton*.) The title was created with John, first Earl of Carbery, in 1643, and became extinct in 1712. At Golden Grove, in Carmarthenshire, Dr. Jeremy Taylor, afterwards Bishop of Down and Connor, was harboured by this Earl during the time of Crom-

24 Charles II, 3 James II.—Henry Somerset, Marquis of Worcester, created Duke of Beaufort (1672-87).

1 W. and M.—Charles Gerard, Earl of Macclesfield¹ (1689), last Lord President.

GWYSANEY² PAPERS.

THE BRIDGEWATER LETTERS.

No. 1.

To the right Worp'll my very loving Cosen Robert Davies Esq.³
at Gwyssaney etc.

Good Cosen

Y'r lett'r of the 21te of this pr'sent I have rec'd and the money y'u sent by him my servant Will'm Wilkes hath likewise receaved; but it falleth shorte in waight: I have appointed Wilkes to write to y'u thereof: had it beene presently to have

well; and at Ludlow Castle, Samuel Butler, of whom he was also the patron, composed, after the Restoration, the first cantos of his *Hudibras*. A pamphlet in the Bodleian, by Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt, Merionethshire, in 1662 (ancestor of the late Sir Robert Vaughan, Bart.), gives Lord Carbery's descent from Blethyn ap Kynven, with his other titles, viz., Viscount Molingar (Mullingar) and Baron of Emlyn. "He beareth", says this writer, "*Or*, a lyon rampant *gules*; the coat of Blethyn ap Kynven, King of North Wales and Prince of Powis." (P. 44.)

¹ Charles Gerard, Viscount Brandon, created Earl of Macclesfield in 1679, Captain General of all His Majesty's Life Guards of Horse, ob. 1693. The title became extinct in 1702, on the death, *s. p.*, of Fitton Gerard, the third Earl. An Act was passed in W. and M., 25th July 1689, for abolishing the Court of the Marches of Wales. The Earl of Macclesfield was the last President who kept his court at Ludlow, at which place all the business of the Marches had up to that time been transacted.

² Gwysaney, near Mold, in Flintshire, was the old seat of the Davies family, now (1881) represented by Philip Bryan Davies Cooke, Esq., of Owston, Doncaster, Yorkshire. The house, a large portion of which was unfortunately pulled down in 1829, stood a siege, and was taken by Sir William Brereton, the Parliamentary General, 12 April 1645. The old front door, with date 1640, bears evident marks of the siege.

³ Robert Davies, Esq., of Gwysaney, co. Flint, born at Chester, and baptised in St. John's Church there, 29 July 1581, served the office of High Sheriff for Flintshire, and was a D.L. and J.P. of that

been paide some prejudice might have come thereby; but it seemeth the worke is not yet done w^{ch} shoulde have enhabled S^r John North¹ to have receaved it; when the Businesse is dispatched the money God willing shall be safe & safely paide; In the meane time I shall desire y^u to take care for the delivery of the lett^{rs} w^{ch} y^r servant will bring unto y^u, & lett me heare from y^u wth what speede y^u may, at w^{ch} time I shoulde be gladde to heare of the ceasing of the Plague at Wrexham & in Shropshyre w^{ch} I shall pray for: And thus in hast wth remembrance of my loving salutac^{ns} to y^r self & my Cosen² y^r Bed-fellowe I bidde y^u farewell & rest

Y^r very loving frend & Cosen

(Signed) J. Bridgewater.³

Barbycan 29 July 1631.

The lett^{re} sent unto you from S^r Jno. North I opened at y^r servants desire, & aft^r I had read it I sealed it up & fastened it as y^u may perceave; It appeareth to me to be a very honest & kind lett^r.

county. He was son of Robert Davies, Esq., of Gwysaney, by Catherine, daughter of George Ravenscroft, Esq., of Bretton, co. Flint, and niece of Elizabeth Ravenscroft, wife of Thomas Egerton, Lord Ellesmere, Viscount Brackley, Lord High Chancellor of England. Mr. Davies died 27 January 1633; was buried at Mold. He was brother to Colonel Thomas Davies.

¹ Sir John North was probably eldest son of Sir Roger North, second Baron North, who was Ambassador Extraordinary from Queen Elizabeth to Charles IX, King of France, by Winifred, daughter of Robert Lord Rich, Chancellor of England. Sir John married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Valentine Dale, LL.D., Master of the Requests, and dying before his father, left, with other issue, Dudley, who became third Baron North, a man much about the court of Prince Henry, eldest son of James I.

² Anne, wife of Robert Davies, Esq., of Gwysaney, and only daughter and heir of John Heynes, Esq., of Salop, Receiver to Queen Elizabeth of her revenues in Wales, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Lancelot Lowther of Holt, Esq. She died, and was buried at Mold, 31 August 1636.

³ John Egerton, first Earl of Bridgewater, C.B., was the son of Sir Thomas Egerton, Viscount Brackley, Lord High Chancellor of England in the time of James I, by Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Ravenscroft, Esq., of Bretton, co. Flint. His Lordship married Frances, second daughter, and one of the coheiresses of Ferdinando Stanley, Earl of Derby. He, on the 12th May 1633, was appointed Lord President of Wales and the Marches thereof, and as such lived for a time at Ludlow Castle. He died in 1649. He wrote letters Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, with his own hand, and also parts in No. 3.

No. 2.

To my very loving & well respected Cosen¹ Lieutenant
Colonell Davies &c. &c.

Wth speede & safety. Leave this letter in his absence wth his
honord frend & Cosen S^r Parish Davies Knight at his
house Dublyn.

Gentle Captaine

Upon perusall & consideration of y^r letters & Mr. John
Wynne's² I have this daye concluded a Bargaine wth my Nephewe
Mr. Henry Hastings, for his parte of the Rectory of Moulde, & I
ame to paye foer it fower thousand & five hundred poundes, the
one halfe in November next, the other in this monthe come
twelve monthes; but he presseth harde upon me that he may
receave one thousand poundes the next Terme, w^{ch} I thinke I
must yealde unto; & I ame to enter upon the Tythes to receave
all that doth, or shall arise, or accrewe since Candlemas last. If
I had not stricke up the Bargaine when I did, & suddainely, I
thinke it woulde have beene gone another waye. There was
muche discourse between us, too long to write; but I tell y^u
truly, I presume I have it as good cheape, or rather cheaper than
any man els shoulde. This is all my weake handes will suffer
me to write at this time, and I thinke I have written a greate
deale, & of a greate Businesse, & so I will conclude, letting you
knowe that if I have made too deare a Purchase, I must blame
y^u & Mr. John Wynne for misleading me, w^{ch} I hope I have
not. So wishing y^u a speedy & safe returne, I rest

Y^r very assured loving frend & Cosen,

(Signed) J. Bridgewater.

Barbacan,³ 1 Maij 1638.

¹ Thomas Davies, second son of Robert Davies, Esq., of Gwysaney, co. Flint, by Catherine, daughter of George Ravenscroft, Esq., of Bretton, co. Flint, married his cousin Dorothy, daughter of Robt. Morgan, Esq., of Golden Grove, co. Flint. Colonel Davies (his commission dated at Oxford, 19 July 1643, and signed by King Charles I, is at Owston) was "servant to Prince Henry", eldest son of James I. He was Constable of Hawarden Castle, and at one time had command of a regiment under the Right Hon. Sir Charles Morgan, Kt., Ld. General of the King of Denmark. Colonel Davies was buried at Mold, 7 March 1655. To him are written letters Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

² Mr. John Wynne, probably a Wynne of Tower, near Mold, co. Flint.

³ Of this house in London nothing now remains. "It was burnt down in 1675. Lord Brackley, eldest son of the then Earl, and a younger brother, with their tutor, unfortunately perished in the flames." (Pennant's *London*, vol. iii, p. 170.)

I thanke God wee are all heere in good health; but I can not yet gett down the staires, though I praise God I goe every daye to my Chappell.

No. 3.

For his Ma'tyes speciall affaires.

To my very loveinge and well respected frend and Cosen
Captaine Thomas Davies att Gwisaney &c. &c.

Hast Hast Post Hast Hast Post.

*J. Bridgewater,
Barbacan 7 Ap'le 1640.*

Gentle Captaine

I ame sorry you have had so foule a journey, & I assure you you were neither unpittied, nor unremembred (by us here) upon ye day you went from Ashridge,¹ but wee are all glad to knowe y't you are safely come to yo'r journeyes end: for what you write of y'r opinion of the two Lords w'ch you mett w'th at Stony Stratford it is no other then what you & I thought formly; yet sinne y'r letter doth expressly mencion ye Trained Bands, I would first have y't course observed w'ch is herein directed, & I thinke it will not be a misse if some other men may be brought in unto you, w'ch may either helpe ye Trained men for supplies in their places, or els geve ease to yo'r selfe, & ye rest of ye Deputy Lieut'ts, if there be occacon for a fugt, w'ch I imagine & beleeve there wille, in respect there is so much liberty geven unto ye Trained men by the letter.

Thus wishinge you good speede & good health, I comend you to God's direc'on & p'tecc'on, restinge

Yo' truly lovinge & assured frend & Cosen,

(Signed) *J. Bridgewater.*

Barbacan, 6 Aprill 1640.

I thank God we are well here but my sone John who had his fitt this morninge, but as I ame tould though sooner by 2: or 3: houres then it ordinary time, yet it was not so long nor so violent as his form'r fitt was. Hee & all ye rest here com'end them selves unto you.

My kind commendac'ons to all at Gwissaney, Doddleston,² and

¹ Ashridge, the beautiful seat of Lord Bridgewater, now of Earl Brownlow, in Bucks., on the border of Herts. and Bucks., not far from Tring.

² Doddleston, a mansion of Lord Bridgewater, on the east side of Saltney Marsh, near Chester. The old timbered house was pulled down about the end of the eighteenth century. On the site is a farm known as Gorstella or Gorstelow.

Bretton,¹ wth all the rest of my kinde frendes : S^r Tho. Middleton & S^r Edw. Broughton have effected their Bussinesse for Denbigh-shyre.

No. 4.

To my very loving frend & well respected Cosen Lieutenant
Colonell Davies at Gwissanye.

Gentle Capt'n

I have rec'd y'r lett'r (together wth a Booke sent by Mr. Reece Griffiths)² the 3d of this instant, as also y'r lett'r sent by the post, the 5th of the same, and ame not eable at this time, nor have I lessure to write many lines : onely I have thought fitt to geve y'u notice of the receipt of y'rs. For Mr. Griffiths I have bene willing to doe what in me laye for his despatche out of Towne, & did put him in as right a waye as I coulede thinke of to accomlishe it, but since the time he first came to me I never sawe him untill the writing of this letter. Touching the Business of the Marches y'u may hereafter heare somewhat : in the meane time I ame gladd I was not ou'r credulous to beleieve flying reports concerning S^r R. E.³ for I perceave this to be an age wherein fewe men are to be beleived. For Newes I can send you little, save onely that the E. of Strafforde's⁴ Businesse helde so long yesterday, that all were almost as tired ill as him-

¹ Bretton, co. Flint, the seat of the Ravenscroft family. This house was destroyed by the garrison of Chester, to prevent it becoming a shelter to the enemy.

² Mr. Reece Griffiths. Perhaps one of the Griffiths family of Rhûal, near Mold, co. Flint.

³ "Sir R: E:" Query, an Egerton of Ridley ?

⁴ Earl of Strafford. Sir Thomas Wentworth, second Baronet, created an Earl, and made a K.G., born 1593, on 13 April; married, first, Lady Margaret Clifford, daughter of Francis Earl of Cumberland, who had no issue; second, Lady Arabella Holles, daughter of John Earl of Clare, by whom he had five children; third, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Godfrey Rodes, Knt., of Great Houghton, co. York. On the 22nd March 1640-1, this unfortunate nobleman was brought to trial; but his prosecutors were unable to establish their charges according to the laws of the land, and were therefore, after an investigation which lasted eighteen days, in which Strafford deputed himself admirably, obliged to resort to the very unusual and unconstitutional mode of proceeding by bill of attainder. Charles I hesitated to sign the doom of his faithful servant and friend. Bishop Juxon pleaded for Lord Strafford; but the Queen and Council advised Charles to sign. The Earl was executed on Tower Hill, 12 May 1641.

selfe, the same continuing from 8. of the clocke in the morning untill neere 6. at night, as my sonne John¹ toulde me, who after he came home from thence was ready & willing to leape at a cruste. I thinke if there be many suche dayes as that was, my Daughter Alice² & y'r wife³ will be content to staye at home, &

¹ "My sonne John". John, second Earl of Bridgewater. The day, according to the date of this letter, must have been the fifteenth of the investigation.

² "My daughter Alice", the Lady Alice Egerton. To an event in this lady's life the world is indebted for Milton's celebrated mask of *Comus*. Lord Bridgewater, her father, was Lord President of Wales and the Marches. Warton gives us the following account: "I have been informed, from a MS. of Oldys, that Lord Bridgewater being appointed Lord President of Wales, entered upon his official residence at Ludlow Castle with great solemnity. On this occasion he was attended by a large concourse of neighbouring nobility and gentry. Among the rest came his children; in particular Lord Brackley, Mr. Thomas Egerton, and Lady Alice, to attend their father's state and new intrusted sceptre. They had been on a visit at a house of the Egerton family in Herefordshire, and in passing through Staywood Forest were benighted, and Lady Alice even lost for some time. This accident, which in the end was attended with no bad consequences, furnished the subject for a mask for a Michaelmas festivity, and produced *Comus*." The mask of *Comus*, was, it is said, acted in the great hall of Ludlow Castle, when Lady Alice Egerton, Lord Brackley, and Mr. Thomas Egerton, took part in it. Henry, first Duke of Beaufort, visited Ludlow Castle in 1684, and in a MS. at Badminton, entitled "*Cambria Britannica*", is the following account of it: "5th Augt. 1684.—His Grace went to the Chappel called Prince Arthur's Chappel (on the 6th), where service was read by the Rev In the Chappell you will find that eight Bishopps have been Lord Presidents, ye first whereof was by inscription there Wylyam Smith, Bishoppe of Lyncoln. The Castle Hall is very faire, having near ye King's arms this inscription in letters of gold, 'Richard, Lord Vaughan, Earle of Carberry, Lord President of Wales and ye Marches', and opposite this is placed ye fire-arms of ye Castell. In a window on ye left hand, ascending to ye chiefe table, are ye armes of England, onely painted, but not quartered with France. Sir Walter Lacy is deemed founder of this Castell. This appears by an inscription in the Chappell, with his armes. The council chamber, where ye judges dine, hath armes and inscriptions of ye Lords Presidents that have been. Next ye great hall, and ye room below stairs, and ye council chamber, ye President's bed-chamber, with a withdrawing-room for privacy. Above stairs is a large dining room, famous for its roof of large tymbers. Near this is Prince Arthur's bed chamber, and was said to have a double heart, according to ye device seen therein painted and gilded

forbeare to become stateswomen. So in hast w'th my loving salutac'ons to y'rselfe, y'r Nephewe, & all the rest of my good frendes in those partes, & the kinde remembrances vnto y'r self from all y'r frendes here, I bidd y'u farewell & rest

Y'r very assured loving frend & Cosen

(Signed) J. Bridgewater.

Barbacan, 6 Ap'el 1641.

I knowe that y'u houlde him an honest man that gave me the information concerning S'r R: E., & I can hardely persuade myselfe that he woulde wrong either Sir R: E. or my selfe by false informac'ons.

No. 5.

ffor his lieutenant Colonell Tho: Davies.

Good Cosen

Y'rs of 4. instant I have receaved, & am sory for that I hear of Wa: & Wh.;¹ sure there was a fault some where, either T. S. or Lo. C.² was too blame, it seems W. B. was more heede-full &c. I knowe no particulars. Wee are here as when I wrote last both at home, & abroade; would God wee might finde amendment every waye, & these times of distraction weere at an end, w'ch shall be, & is, my prayer, as it is my desire to be kindly remembred to my Co: Do:³ & all the rest of my good frendes w'th you, & in those partes. God keepe us & direct us: in hast I rest

Y'rs after the ould manner as y'u knowe

Ba: 6'o Junij 1643.

(Signed) J: B:

I shoulde be gladd to knowe how parson F: F:⁴ did speede at Wh:

against ye wainscot. Next above stair to be considered is ye Lord President's Lady's room and her bed chamber, furnished by His Majesty with lemon coloured damask. In ye window is painted an escutcheon, France and England quarterly, a label of three ermine encompassed with a garter."

³ "Y'r wife", Mrs. Dorothy Davies.

¹ "Wh:" ? Whitchurch.

² "Lo. C." Probably Arthur, first Baron Capell, son of Sir Henry Capell by Theodosia, sister of Edward Lord Montagu. He took an active part in the civil war on behalf of Charles I, and falling a victim to his loyalty, was beheaded in Old Palace Yard, London, 9 March 1648-9. He married Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Sir Charles Morrison, Knt., of Cashiobury, Herts., and was ancestor of the Earls of Essex.

³ "Co. Do." is Colonel Davies' wife Dorothy.

⁴ "Parson T. F." Probably the clergyman of Whitchurch.

No. 6.

To my very loving & well respected Cosen Colonell
Thomas Davies.

Good Cosen

Y'r lett'r w'ch y'u sent my Nephewe Fortescue concerning y'u paim't of £50 to him at Bartholomewetide I delivered to him, & did what I coulede to make him confident that he should not be disappointed; nowe that you have failed, I knowe not what opinion he maye have of us both; but I must learne to be wiser hereafter. I ame sory I confesse for y'r sake; but that I shoulde loose the good opinion that some have formerly had of me, & by no faulte of myne but my credulity I will not deny but it doth muche trouble me. I sende y'u herew'th a lett'r sent by my Nephewe to y'rselfe, & likewise a copy of the lett'r w'ch he wrote to me (wherein y'rs was enclosed) that y'u may thereby the better see what is expected both from y'u & me; & indeede I can not but at his request, & for y'r owne sake desire y'u to be more carefull in making good y'r undertakings, & performing y'r promises; els I doubt both you & myselfe shall sustaine prejudice, & disreputation, & whilest I sollicite for others I must not forgett my selfe, but desire y'u to consider my pressares, & necessities, (whereof y'u have beene in parte both an eare & an eye wittnesse) and as my Nephewe Fortescue woulde have y'u to remember that he is y'r frend & servant, so I wishe y'u to remember that I ame & ever have beene,

Y'r very affectionate frend & loving Cosen

(Signed) J. Bridgewater.

Barbacan, 31'o Aug. 1647.

I desire to be kindly remembred to my good Cosen y'r wife, & to y'r Nephewe & Neisse.¹

¹ "Your nephewe & neisse". Robert Davies of Gwysaney, born 19 Feb. 1616; High Sheriff of Flintshire, 1644-46, and 1660. This gentleman, a staunch Cavalier, garrisoned the old mansion of Gwysaney during the civil wars, and defended it until 12 April 1645, when Sir Wm. Brereton compelled it to surrender. At the Restoration his name appears among those deemed qualified for the knighthood of the Royal Oak, "he having an estate of £2,000 per annum." Mr. Davies married, aged fifteen, at Gresford Church, co. Denbigh, 20 July 1631, Anne, daughter and coheiress of Sir Peter Mytton, of Llannerch Park, Knt., Chief Justice of North Wales, and M.P. for Carnarvon (derived from a common ancestor with the Myttons of Halston, co. Salop), by Eleanor, sister of John Williams, D.D., Archbishop of York, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. Robert Davies died A.D. 1690, and was buried at Mold, the 19th October; Anne, his wife, was buried at Mold, 14th Oct. 1690. Their portraits are in the possession of P. B. Davies-Cooke, Esq.

No. 7.

To my very loving & much respected Friend & Cosen
Coll: Thomas Davies, these &c. &c.

Good Cosen

I have received your letter concerning ye division of Mould tythes, I hope this my answer will come safe to you, though letters are now much intercepted: I am indeed very willing such a division might be made as you desire, but I doubt this yeere it can not be done, because though ye Townships be knownen, yet ye rate & value of each Township is not yet sufficiently discovered, as without further inquiry to admit of such a division, although I very much desire you had y't share y't lies next you, & most for your convenience; further there is a maine stop w'ch I thought not of, nor I beleave you, when you & I spake together about this buisnesse in ye Country, & y't is, y't although ye one halfe of those tythes is in me, & a quarter fully in you, yet the other quarter is so left by my Father, y't it is in the hands of S'r Edward Spencer, & S'r Bevis Thelwall, for ye paiement of ye debts they stand ingaged with my Lord for, & so no such division, as you desire, can be made without their consent, I shall therefore againe intreate you, y't for this yeere, you would put to your hand, y't such course may be taken, for ye setting of those tythes, as may be most to ye advantage both of your selfe & me as ye case now stands, hoping y't by ye next yeere such a course may be taken as may be to ye satisfaction of your desire, so w'th my kind remembrance, & my Wife's,¹ to your selfe & your Wife, I rest

Your truly loving Cosen,

(Signed) J. Bridgewater.²

Bridgewater-house, Julij 2^{do} 1650.

No. 8.

For my loving & much respected Cosen, Mrs. Dorothy
Davies,³ at Guissanny, in Flintshire, these.

Good Cozen

I am very sorry to heare by your letter y't my Cozen your husband is in so ill a Condition of health, & earnestly pray

¹ "My wife". Elizabeth, second daughter of William Duke of Newcastle.

² John Egerton, second Earl of Bridgewater, married Elizabeth, second daughter of William Cavendish (then Earl, but subsequently) Duke of Newcastle. He died 26 Dec. 1686. He wrote letters Nos. 7 and 8.

³ Mrs. Dorothy Davies was wife of Colonel Thomas Davies. She

for his recovery, & hope ye worst of ye disease may be past, & y't notwithstanding his age he may returne to his health againe, at least be troubled w'th no other infirmitie but onely age, w'ch as I have often heard him say, is a sicknesse y't will not be cured, but y't he may enjoy as perfect health as age can permit is my serious prayer. For ye division of ye Parsonage of Mold w'ch you desire in your letter, it hath often beene mentioned to me by my Cozen your husband, & I have ever beene very willing to hearken to his desire in it, & truly it had not beene thus long undone, had it beene in my power to have done it, but my Cozen knowes y't though ye one halfe of y't Parsonage be undoubtedly in me, & one fourth part as undoubtedly in him, yet ye other fourth part is in Sir Edward Spencer, & y't is the cause why no agreement can be made in this businesse as you desire.

I thanke God we are all in very good health here, & my Wife remembers her kind respects to you & your husband, & your welfare is very earnestly wished by

Your very loving Cozen

(Signed) J. Bridgewater.

Ashridge, Maij 14:—53 [1653].

was daughter of Robert Morgan, Esq., of Golden Grove, co. Flint, by Catherine, daughter of Sir William Jones of Castel y March. She died on the 14th, and was buried on the 18th April 1654, at Mold. She is also mentioned in letter No. 4 as having been at the trial of the Earl of Strafford; also in letter as "my Co: Do:"

BASINGWERK ABBEY AND PRIORIES OF DENBIGH AND RHUDDLAN.

PARTICULARS FOR GRANTS, 31 HENRY VIII.

APPARY, HENRY AND PIERS MUTTON.

*Scit' nuper Mon' de Basingwerk in Com' Flint' et infra
Episcopat' Assaph'.*

Nuper Monasterium ibidem De anno regni Henrici octavi Dei
gra' Anglie et Franc' R' fidei defensor Domini Hibernie et
in terra supremi capit' ecclesie Anglicane xxxj^{mo} viz.

Scit' nuper Mon' pred' valet in

Redd' et Firm' cum vna parcell' terr' voc' le courte grene dimiss'
Hugoni Starkey sub' sigill' Cur' Augment' reuen' Corone
Domini R' per annum - - - xiijs. viijd.

*Graung' voc' le Abbey grange in Com' pred' et infra Episcopat'
predictum in parochia de Hollywell valet in*

Redd' vnus claus' voc' Brinkinoek cont' per estimac' xxx acr'
terr' arab' alium claus' voc' Kehell cont' per estimac' x acr'
pastur' et alium claus' voc' le Cokeshothay cont' xv acr' per
estimac' dimiss' Hugoni Starkey sub sigill' Cur' Augmen' re-
uenc' Corone Domini R' per annum - - - ls.

*Graung' voc' le Mydle Grange in Com' pred' et infra
Episcopat' in parochia predicta valet in*

Redd' ij pastur' voc' greneffeld hays et cum alia pastur' voc' le
hay aboute the wode cont' per estimac' xx^{ti} acr' alium claus'
voc' Whitney hay cont' per estimac' xij acr' alium claus' voc'
le Hardey hay cont' per estimac' xl. acr' alium claus' voc' le
bro'rie hay cont' per estimac' xij acr' alia pastur' voc' le litle
Hardhay cont' per estimac' vj acr' alium claus' terr' arab' voc'
Brinarwyn cont' per estimac' vj acr' alium claus' voc' llochan'
cont' per estimac' xij acr' alium claus' arab' voc' le Oldeffeld
et longffurlonge cont' per estimac' x acr' alium claus' iuxta
claus' voc' monthay cont' p' estimac' xij acr' vnum pratum

voc' le Mydle grange medowe cont' per estimac' ij acr' dimiss' Hugoni Starkey sub sigill' Cur' Augmen' reuen' Corone Domini R' per annum - - - .iiij^{li}. vjs. viij^d.

Graung' voc' le Gelthie grange in Com' pred' et infra Episcopat' pred' in parochia de Whitford. valet in

Redd' vnus parcell' pastur' voc' le Gelthie grange dimiss' Hugoni Starkey sub sigill' Cur' Augmen' reuen' Corone Domini R' vltra xvjs. viij^d. parcell' d'ce grangie in ma'ib' Gr' ap Jevan ap Robert ad volunt' Domini per annum - lxixs. viij^d.

Graung' voc' le hier grange in Com' pred' et infra Episcopat' pred' valet in

Redd' et Firm' dimiss' d'd Marten' per Inden' sub sigill' conuent' nuper Mon' pred' sigill' in parochia de Hollywell' per an' xls.

vnus mes' voc' Stolken in Dom'e de Hollewell in Com' pred' et infra Episcopat' pred' valet in

Redd' et Firm' dimiss' Thome ap P'ice per Inden' sub sigill' conuent' nuper Mon' pred' sigill' per an' - vjs. viij^d.

vnus claus' voc' Greathaye in parochia de Hallewell valet in

Redd' et Firm' iac' infra vill' de Fulbroke al' Greneffelde iuxta lloham' et Coldwell' ex parte vna et Walke mille ex parte altera dimiss' Joh'i penante p' sigill' conuent' nuper Mon' pred' dat' xvij^o die Octobr' a^o R' pred' xxvij^o pro termino iiij^{xx} anno' reddend' per an' - - - vjs. viij^d.

vnus claus' voc' Gesteyhaye in parochia predicta valet in

Redd' et Firm' dimiss' Joh'i Richard ad volunt' Domini per annum - - - - - vs.

[Summa] xiiij^{li}. xvij^{is}. iiij^d.

xxiiij die Februarij anno xxxi H. viij
pro Henrico Appary.

per Edward Gostwyk Audit'.

Henry Appary.—The some of all the p'myss' together w^t the woods of the same ratyd at one yerly value xiiij^{li}. iijs. iiij^d. inde pro x^a xxvijs. iiij^d. & rem' clare xij^{li}. xvs. wyche after xx^{ti} year's purchase amontyth to the some cclvi^{li}. to be payd in forme folowyng y^t ys to sey in hande cxxx^{li}. and at xxiiij day of September next cxxv^{li}.

M'd except a wood callyd the gret copys cont' cxx^{ti} acrez
& the same to be reservyd to the Kyng Maister Chaunceler
my lorde Russell hathe moved me for this berer w^t whom it
may please yow to go thorow as ye shall thinke good

Your assuryd ffreend

Thomas Crumwell.

The late Frierhouse of Ruthland.—M'd that ther is abowte the
late Frierhousse of Ruthlan' no woods but a few smale asshes
growinge before the housse wiche ar but of iiij^{or} yeres groweth
to the number of xxx^{ti} beinge worth ijs. vjd.

Edward Gostwyk.

Nuper hospicium Fratrum nigrorum de Ruthlan' in Com' Flint'
et infra Episcopat' Assaph' De anno regni Henrici viij^{mi} Dei gra'
Anglie et Franc' R' Fidei defensor' Domini Hibernie et in tra
sup' mi capit' ecclesie Anglicane xxxj^{mo} viz.

Scitus nuper hospicij predicti valet in

Redd' et Firm' cum garn' et pomariis in tenura Pers' Griff' et
Pers' Mutton' ad volunt' per annum - - vjs. viijd.

Firma terr' dominical' valet in

Redd' vnus claus' voc' le Red Closse cont' ij acr' terr' per ann' vs.
Redd' alt'ius claus' voc' le Gramande closse cont' ij acr' per
an' - - - - - vs.

Redd' infra villam (sic) de Ruthlan' valet in

Redd' vnus aule cum trib' camerijs iac' inter Ecclesiam dicti
domus et coquinam eiusdem domus et cum vno stabular' iac'
iuxta cameram in qua Petrus Gr' ap D'd ap Ithell' nu'c inha-
bitat & duabus gardin' iac' inter dictam Aulam et viam du-
cen' de Ruthlan' versus Denbighe vnacum vno pomario adiac'
super clas' dicti domus voc' Kayhiz et ij acr' terr' voc' Kewet-
kayezunwent ac cimiteriu' dicti domus aceciam vna parua
parcell' terr' voc' Ykayman' iac' super viam ducent' de vill' de
Ruthlan' uersus Denbighe cum vno gardin' voc' garth Irrin'
sic dimiss' pred' Petro Gri' ap D'd ap Ithell' per Inden' sub
sigill' conuent' pred' nuper hospicij dat' xx^o die Septembr'
anno r' r' Henr' viij^{mi} xxvj^o per annum - - vs.

Redd' ij camerarum cum vno paruo pomario eisdem cameris ad-
iac' et vna parua parcell' terr' voc' y Kayhiz iac' iuxta Ypol-
edych' sic dimiss' Henrico Conwey per sigill' conuent' nuper

hospicij pred' dat' iiij^{to} die Januar' anno R' pred' xxvij^o per
an' - - - - - vjs. viij^d.

[Summa] xxvijs. iiij^d.

Per Edward Gostwyk Audit'.

by me Antony Wyngfeld k.

Mr. Chaunceler I am informyd by S^r Antony Wingffeld that
Kynges his graces plesure is that this berer Peers Moton sholde
bye the premyss'

Your assuryd ffreend Thomas Crumwell.

*xxiiij^{to} die Februarij anno xxvj^{mo} R' nunc Henr' viijth. Henry
Appary Piers Mutton.*—S^m totall' of all the premyssis afore-
seid together with the woods rated att one ~~xy~~erely value amount-
ythe to the sume of xvli. xjs. ix^d. ob. wherof deducted for the
tenthe xxxjs. ij^d. ob. Et rem' clare xiiijli. viij^d. whiche rated at
xx^{ti}yeres purchase amountythe to the sume of cciiij^{xx}li. xjs. viij^d.
to be paid in forme folowinge that is to seye in hand, cxlii. xjs.
viij^d. and at the xxiiijth daye of September nexte comynge cxlii.

Memor^d to excepte a woode callid the greate copis conteyn-
ynge cxx acres and the same to be reseruid to the Kings grace.

Rychard Ryche.

Com' Flynte.

The valuacon' of the woodes growinge within the demesnes of
the late Monasterye of Basingworke and dyuerse graunges
parcells of the pcessions of the seid late Monasterye within
the seid countie of Flynte in North Wales.

Basingworke.—Brymkynocke woode conteyneth viij acres
Gosteyhey cont' x acres wherof is wast ij acres. Summa acr' xvj.
Wherof the vnderwoode ys partely distroyede with cattall, iiij
acres of ij yerres growt iiij acres of ij yerres growt iiij acres of iiij
yerres growt and iiij acres of v yerres growt wherein be growinge
ccc okks parte tymber of lx and lxxx yerres growth wherof cc
valuid at vjd. the tree And one c resydue with the forseid vnder-
woode not valuid bycause it will barely suffice to fynde the
fermor of the forseid demesnes fire bote ploughe bote carte bote
and house bote accordinge to the couenants of his indenture of
the same.

Trees cc. value, cs. Nota the grounde not valuid bycause
there is no profyte comynge of the vnderwoode.

Item there is a coppies woode called the great woode lyinge
in Myddell graunge conteynynge cxx acres whiche is not charged
in this value never the lees there most be a specyall excepcon
in the patent of the seid woode bycause it hath byn allways

named to be in the Myddell graunge which is valuid within the partyculers of the demesnes aforseid.

Per me William Cowper.

PARTICULARS FOR GRANTS, HEN. 8. ANDREWS, RICHARD.
(SEC. 4.)

North Wallia.

Parcell' possessionum nuper Monast' de Basingwark auctoritate Parliament' suppress' ut inferius sequitur-videlicet.

In Comit' Cestre.—Redd' vnus placee terr' vocat' Overleigh cum xl acr' terr' cum pert'in' iac' per Hunbrige infra libert' Ciuitat' Cestr' in tenur' Ellis ap Dio ap Griffith' per Indentur' sub sigill' conuent' dat' in anno Domini millesimo quatuorgentesimo octogesimo secundo Habend' sibi et assign' suis a fest' Sancti Michaelis Archangeli eodem anno vsque ad terminum centum annorum tunc prox' sequen' vltra vnam plac' terr' vocat' Netherleigh in man' Ricardi Browne per Indentur' Domino Regi reseruat' per annum - - - liijs. iiijd.

PARTICULARS FOR GRANTS, HEN. 8. ANDREWS, RICHARD.
(SEC. 6.)

Nuper domus siue Priorat' Fratrum predicat' de Denbigh in Northwallia. Per fid'.

Valor omnium et singulorum dominiorum maner' terr' tenement' ac al' possessionum quarumcumque tam Temporal' quam Spiritual' dict' nuper Domui siue Priorat' pert'in' sive spectan' ad manus Domini Henr' octaui Dei gra' Anglie Fraunc' et Hibernie Regis fidei defensor' et in terr' Anglican' et Hibernice ecclesie supremi capit' sursum redd' ut inferius sequitur viz'

In Com' Denbigh'. Terr' et possession' quecumque p'd' nuper domui pert'in' valet in

Firm' tocius scitus siue domus dict' nuper Priorat' scituat' ex oriental' parte ville de Denbigh' vnam omnibus et singulis haulis cameris pincernis coquinis stabulis siue alijs edificijs quibuscumque eidem Priorat' pert'in' siue spectan' Necnon vno pomario et vno gardino eidem annex'. Ac etiam omnibus et singulis tenement' cotagijs terr' pastur' et prat' cum omnibus et singulis advantagijs proficuis et emolument' eidem similiter spectan' et pert'in' sic dimiss' Robert' Episcopo Assaphen' per Inden-

tur' sub sigill' commune dict' nuper Priorat' dat' xij^{mo} die Augusti anno r' r' Henr' viij^{ti} xxix^{no} h'end' eidem Ep'o et successor' suis a die confeccionis presenc' vsque ad t'minum iij^{xx}xix annorum tunc prox' sequen' et plenar' complend' Redd' inde ann^{tim} dict' Domino Regi pro decima premis' xij^d. durant' termino pred' et dict' priori et convent' siue eo' succ' xs. eodem termino durant' viz. pro premis' Et pred' Episcopus exonerabit dict' nuper priorem et eorum success' de omnibus resolut' reddit' exeunt' de primis quequidem Indent' ac omnia et singula in eadem content' per Cancellar' et Consilium Cur' Domini R' Augmen' revenc' Coron' sue allo' Dat' apud Westm' xxv^{to} die Aprilis anno regni pred' Domini Regis xxxj^{mo} per annum - - - xs.

THE STEYNTON INSCRIBED STONE, PEMBROKESHIRE.

To no other member is the Association more indebted for the active interest he takes in the antiquities of the Principality than to Professor Westwood, whose communication to the Journal for October last, on "Some Inscribed Stones in Pembrokeshire", was not only valuable throughout, but added one more to our short list of Ogam inscribed stones known in Wales. Nor is the service he rendered to Welsh epigraphy, in shewing that the St. Florence Stone has no Ogam on it; to be passed over unmentioned.

But I wish to speak more particularly of the stone in the churchyard at Steynton, for so I find the name is written, and not Staynton. It struck me from the first as differing from the majority in having its Ogam inscription standing alone, not accompanied by one in Roman capitals; and as the cross on the stone does not seem to be as old as the Ogam, while Professor Westwood described it as being in relief, it occurred to me that possibly remains of the Roman letters might be found on the cross. So when I happened to be in Pembrokeshire, in December last, I made it a point to visit the old stone, and to my gratification I found that the

Roman inscription was no mere imagination of mine, but that it could be traced along the perpendicular diameter of the cross. I refer to Professor Westwood's drawing at p. 292, premising, however, that somehow his cross has slipped down towards the middle of the stone. It should be close to the top of it. Now at the top of the diameter of the cross, near the top of the stone, the inscription begins with a capital G of the usual reaping-hook form, followed by a faint E. The rest of the diameter cannot be read until one comes near its lower end, where the man's name clearly ends with a horizontal I preceded by L. These letters evidently form parts of the same name which we have in the Ogam; but I noticed that somewhat beneath and behind the L there was something like a horizontal stroke which I could not account for. After leaving the stone it occurred to me that it might be the remains of a previous L, in the bosom of which the one still perfect was cut. Whether this was a happy thought, or the reverse, must be left to somebody else to find out, who will take the trouble to examine the stone again. The name in capitals would then have been Gendilli, and not Gendili, as in the Ogam; and there is reason to suppose it to be the more correct of the two. Of course these letters would not have escaped being erased had they not happened to be just where it suited the later Christian to have the shaft of the cross he wished to make; and I have little doubt that the name Gendilli was merely the beginning of the inscription, the rest of which has been erased lower down on the stone, or between the middle of the cross and the Ogam. But what remains is enough to shew that this stone was no exception to the usual rule, that the Ogam is accompanied by an inscription in Roman letters.

A few words as to the name *Gendilli*. This is probably the genitive of *Gendill*. It is hardly to be doubted that we have a name of the same origin in *Genillin*, which occurs on a font at Patrishow, near Crickhowell, which is said to read, "Menhir me fecit in tempore

Genillin"; and I suspect that we have the identical name in the *Liber Landavensis*, in that of a place called Trefginhill (p. 32) and Tref Ginnhill (p. 247), where the boundary of the townships so called is given thus, "O Elei" (*i.e.*, from Elei) "via custodiente usque ad Abrenan" (in another MS. "Brenann"), "erigens sursum transversum usque dum descendit in Elei." I give this in full as I should be exceedingly glad to learn from somebody who knows the banks of the Eley how the place is now called. One might expect it to be Tre Innill or the like; but if English is the prevailing language, then it may be Tree Innill, Tree Innilt, Tree Indle, or the like; but I should not like to be particular.

The Vicar has very kindly favoured me with a sketch of the stone, which shews on the other face of it, near the ground, a semicircle which I did not notice. It may possibly be a part of a wheel-cross which has been overlooked. The whole should be again closely examined; and I should be delighted if our Secretary, Mr. Robinson of Cardiff, could go so far and give us a careful sketch of the stone, bringing out all that is still visible. Correct and complete readings of inscriptions of this sort can only be arrived at by degrees, and as the result of repeated searching by more than one or two men.

JOHN RHYS.

Postscript.—I paid a second visit to the stone last June, when I failed to find the L suggested above as possibly preceding the L-.

PRIVATE PAPERS OF RICHARD VAUGHAN,
EARL OF CARBERY.

THIS Indenture tripartite made the fower and twentieth day of June in the year of our Lord God one thousand six hundred sixty and eight And in the twentieth year of the raigne of our Sovereigne Lord Charles the Second by the grace of God of England Scotland Ffraunce and Ireland King defend'r of the ffaith &c Betweene the right Hon'ble S'r Richard Vaughan K'nt of the Hon'ble Order of the Bath Lord President of Wales Earle of Carbery and one of his Ma'ties most Hon'ble Privy Councell and John Lord Vaughan Knight of the Hono'ble Order of the Bath now eldest sonne & heire apparent of the said Earle of the first part Robert Blanchard Cittizen and Goldsmith of London of the second part And George Gwynne of Llanellwith in the county of Radnor esq and William Dickenson of the middle Temple London Esq'e of the third part Witnesseth that whereas the said Richard Earle of Carbery George Gwynne and William Dickenson heretofore namely on or about the eight and twentieth day of September which was in the yeare of our Lord one thousand six hundred sixty and one Together with Ffrancis Lord Vaughan then eldest sonne and heire apparent of the said Earle (but since dec'd) became bound unto the said Robert Blanchard in one bond or obligacon in the penall sume of one thousand pounds (being the proper debt of him the said Earle) condic'oned for payment of five hundred pounds with due interest for the same at a day long since past which said bond or obligac'on hath been lately put in suite in the Court of Comon Pleas at Westminster against the said George Gwynn Walter Vaughan and William Dickenson and prosecuc'on so farr had there upon as that the said George Gwynn and William Dickenson are become outlawed And whereas upon adjusting the principall and interest due upon the said bond or obligac'on and the charges expending in suing the same as aforesaid including halfe interest to the fower and twentieth day of August next for the five hundred pounds being the principall money originally lent there appears to be due and oweing to the said Robert Blanchard the full and just sum of seaven hundred forty and nine pounds and tenn shillings And whereas tis intended that severall Judgements shall be confessed by the said Earle George Gwynn and William Dickenson to the said Robert Blanchard of the severall sumes of one thousand pounds apeece for the better secureing the payment of the said seaven hundred forty nine

pounds & tenn shillings which said sume of seaven hundred forty nine pounds and tenn shillings and every part thereof is agreed by the said Earle and the rest of the said parties to these presents to be paid to the said Robert Blanchard his execut's or assignes At or in the middle Temple Hall London with the space of five yeares to be accompted from the first day of May last before the date hereof with halfe interest at six per cent per ann for five hundred pounds part of the said seaven hundred forty nine pounds and tenn shillings being the principall money originally lent or without interest in such sort and manner as is hereafter menc'oned and expressed by halfe yearly payments (that is to say) on the Ffeast of St. Bartholomew next ensuing the date hereof the sum of seaventy fower pounds and nineteene shilling and thenceforth on every Michaelmas day and May day dureing the said terme the full and entire sum of seveanty fower pounds and nineteene shillings and soe to continue during the said terme of five yeares to be accompted from the first day of May last And likewise to pay and satisfie interest for the said five hundred pounds principall money in such sort and manner and for such time onely and noe longer then as is hereafter menc'oned and expressed (that is to say) on the said Ffeast of St. Bartholomew next for interest one pepper corne (if demanded) at Michaelmas following being the nine and twentieth day of September the sume of one pound eight shillings and two pence And on the third payment being May day 1669 the sume of seaven pounds And on the fowerth payment being the nine and twentieth day of September 1669 The sume of fower pounds seaven shillings and six pence And on the fifth payment being May day 1670 the sume of five pounds and five shillings And on the sixth payment being the nine and twentieth day of September 1670 the sume of three pounds two shillings and six pence And on the seaventh payment being May day 1671 the sume of three pounds and tenn shillings And on the eighth payment being the nine and twentieth day of September 1671 the sume of one pounds seaventeene shillings and six pence And on the nineth payment being the first day of May 1672 the sum of one pounds fifeene shillings And on the tenth last payment being the nine and twentieth day of September 1672 the sume of twelve shillings and sixpence over and besides the half yearly payments before menc'oned and reserved payable in discharge and satisfaction of the sume of seaven hundred forty and nine pounds and tenn shillings being the debt now adjusted to be due for principall interest and charges reserved payable as is before menc'oned expressed and declared in these p'sents.

And whereas for the better secureing of the said seaven hun-

dred fferty nine pounds and twelve shillings with interest for the same as before expressed to be paid in five years time as aforesaid It is proposed by the said Earle that the said several Judgements upon mutuall usses shall be confessed by him the said Earle George Gwynne and William Dickenson in his ma'ties Court of Com'on Pleas at Westminster unto him the said Robert Blanchard of the severall sum'es of one thousand pounds apeice as aforesaid for the better secureing the true payment of the said sum'e of seaven hundred forty nine pounds and twelve shillings as aforesaid which when confessed and entred into and Releases of Errors given and the said John Lord Vaughan having signed and sealed to this present Indenture Tis then the true intent agreement and meaning of all the parties to these presents That from henceforth all payment of interest is totally to cease and determine Anything in these p'sents expressed and conteyned to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding Now these presents witnes that the said Earle of Carbery and John Lord Vaughan for and in considerac'on of the sume of five shillings to them in hand paid by the said George Gwynne and William Dickenson the receipt whereof they doe hereby acknowledge As alsoe aswell for the better secureing of the said seaven hundred forty nine pounds and twelve shillings with halfe interest or without interest as aforesaid to be paid within the terme of five yeares in maner and form aforesaid As alsoe for the saving harmelesse and keeping indempnified of them the said George Gwynne and William Dickenson their Heires Executors and Administrato's and every of them of and from the said Judgements intended to be confessed together with the outlawries already obteyned against them And all costs and damages which may happen by reason thereof And for divers other good causes and valueable considerac'ons then thereunto especially moving They the said Richard Earle of Carbery and John Lord Vaughan Have demised granted bargained and sold And by these presents doe demise grant bargain and sell unto the said George Gwynne and William Dickenson their Executors Administrato's and Assignes All and singular the messuages lands tenements and Hereditaments situate and lying in severall Townshippes parishes and places within the said county of Carmarthen perticuler specified and expressed in a schedule to these presents annexed To have and to hold the said Demised p'misses and every parte and parcell thereof to the said George Gwynne and William Dickenson their Executors Administrato's and Assignes from the first day of May last past before the date of these p'sents for and during the full time and unto the full ende and terme of five whole yeares then next and imediately

following and fully to be compleate and ended Yielding and paying therefore yearly dureing the said terme the yearly rent of one pepper corne at the Ffeast of St. Michael the Archangell onely (if it be lawfully demanded) In trust neverthelesse that they the said George Gwynne and William Dickenson their Executo's Administrato's and Assignes shall and will out of the rents issues and profitts of the messuages lands tenements and Hereditaments menc'oned and conteyned in the schedule to these presents annexed well and truely pay or cause to be paid unto the said Robert Blanchard his Executo's Administrato's or Assigns At or in the Middle Temple Hall London upon the Feast of St. Bartholomew next ensueing the date hereof the sume of seaventy Fower pounds and nineteene shillings and thenceforth upon every nine and twentieth day of September and upon every first day of May which shall yearly happen and fall out dureing the terme of five yeares hereby granted or within thirty daies after the said nine and twentieth day of September and first day of May the sume of seaventy fower pounds and nineteene shillings of lawfull money of England togeather with interest for the said five hundred pounds principall money in such sort and manner and after such rates and propor'cons as in and by these presents before is agreed to be paid and as the case may fall out to be at or upon every nine and twentieth day of September and first day of May during the said Terme of five yeres and all the before menc'oned payments to be made without any deducc'on or defaulcac'on And the said George Gwynne and William Dickenson for themselves their Executo's Administrato's and every of them doe coven' promise and grant to and with the said Robert Blanchard his Executo's Administrato's and every of them that they the said George Gwynn William Dickenson their Executo's Administrato's and Assignes shall and will well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said Robert Blanchard his Executo's or Assignes the said half yearly sum'es or payments of seveanty fower pounds & nineteene shillings together with such interest and in such sort and manner as the same shall become due and as is herein before menc'oned and expressed at the place & on the several times herein before limited for payment thereof without any deducc'on or defalcac'on whatsoever And the said Robert Blanchard for himself his Executo's & Administrato's & every of them doth covent promise & grant to and with the said Richard Earle of Carbury George Gwynne & William Dickenson their heires Executo's & Admi's & every of them that till failer of payment of the said halfe yerely sum's of seaventy fower pounds & nineteene shillings w' interest in such sort and manner as aforesaid or some

part thereof at the place and times hereinbefore limited for payment thereof shall happen to be made he the said Robert Blanchard his Exec's or Adm's of them or any other person or persons in his or their name or names shall not and will not sue forth and presente any extent or extents execut'on or execut'ons ag'st the said Richard Earle of Carbery and the said George Gwynne & William Dickenson their heires Executo's or Administ' or any of them or cause or procure any other proceedings to be had upon the said intended Judgments or the outlawries allready obteyned or any former security given for the said debt or any of them or against their or any of their estate or estates reall or personall And further that in case the said Richard Earle of Carbery George Gwynne and William Dickenson their Exec's Adm's or assignes or any of them doe and shall well and truely pay and satisfie unto, the said Robert Blanchard his Exec's or Assignes the said halfe yearely sumes of seaventy fower pounds and nineteene shillings with interest as aforesaid in manner and forme aforesaid during the said terme of five yeares without defalcac'on or abatement for taxes or other impositions whatsoever to commence and be accompted from the first day of May last in manner and sort aforesaid Hee the said Robert Blanchard his Exc's and Adm's shall and will at the costs and charges of the said Richard Earle of Carbery the said George Gwynn and William Dickenson their Exec's or Adm's or any of them upon releases of errors first given acknowledge satisfacc'on upon records of the said intended Judgements and every of them if any such be hereafter entred and likewise to give upp and discharge the said bond or obligac'on together with all outlawries allreddy obteyned thereupon the same to be done at the proper costs and charges of the said Richard Earle of Carbery George Gwynn and William Dickenson their Exe's or Assignes or some of them As by the said Richard Earle of Carbery the said George Gwynne and William Dickenson their heires Exec's or Administ'rs or by his or their Counsell learned in the Law shall be reasonably divided advised or required And if Judgem'ts shall be confessed as is hereinbefore agreed and releases of errors thereupon given Then it is agreed that the said Robert Blanchard shall deliver upp the said recited bond to be cancelled And for the better enabling of the said George Gwynn and William Dickenson to pay the said seaventy fower pounds and nineteene shillings to the said Robert Blanchard and his Assignes upon the Feast of St. Bartholomew next ensuing the date hereof Hee the said Earle doth hereby agree that the said George Gwynn and William Dickenson their Executors and Assignes shall have and receive all such rents and

arrearages of rents as were payable to the said Earle out of the p'misses upon the first day of May last and if any part thereof shall be paid to the said Earle he the said Earle will repay the same to the said George Gwynn and William Dickenson upon request the better to enable them to make payment as aforesaid And the said George Gwynne and William Dickenson for themselves their Executo's and Admi's and every of them doe coven't promise and grant to and with the said Richard Earle of Carbery and John Lord Vaughan their Executo's and Assignes that in case the said George Gwynn and Willam Dickenson their Exec'rs or Assignes shall during the said terme raise out of and by the rents issues and profits of the said messuages lands tenem'ts and hereditam'ts menc'oned and expressed in the schedule annexed more moneys than shall be sufficient for payment of the said sume of seaven hundred forty nine pounds and twelve shillings principall money debt with interest as aforesaid to the said Robert Blanchard his Ex'rs or Assignes together w'th necessary charges in doeing thereof they the said George Gwynn and William Dickenson their Exec'rs and Assignes shall and will at the end and expirac'on of the said terme pay the overplus of the said moneyes if any happen to be to the said Richard Earle of Carbery if he shall be then liveing And in case he shall be then dead to the said John Lord Vaughan or to the Exec'rs or Assignes of the said Earle or some of them And the said Richard Earle of Carbery for himselfe his Heires Exec'rs and Admi's and every of them doth coven't and promise to and w'th the said George Gwynne and William Dickenson their Execut'rs Adm'rs and Assignes and every of them that the said messuages Lands and Tenem'ts specified and expressed in the schedule to these p'sents annexed now are and soe shall continue and be dureing the said terme of five yeares of the full and cleare yearly value of one hundred fferty & nyne pounds & eightene shillings over and above all interest money that may happen to be paid and over and above all charges repaires and other expences whatsoever And in case it shall happen that the said demised premises shall at any time dureing the said terme happen by any meanes or sort whatsoever to be of lesser value then the sume of one hundred fferty and nyne pounds and eightene shillings (pound) by the yeare over and besides the interest and charges as aforesaid that then the said Richard Earle of Carbery his executo's or Assignes shall and will upon request to him or them made or left in writing at the now dwelling house of the said Earle called Golden Grove in the said County of Carmarthen by the said George Gwynn and William Dickenson their Exec'rs or Assignes or any of them within the

space of thirty dayes after such request made or left as aforesaid well and truely pay or cause to be paid unto the said George Gwynn and William Dickenson their Executors or Assignes soe much money as the said demised p'misses shall fall short of the said halfe yearely sume of seaventy fower pounds and nineteene shillings togeather with interest and charges as aforesaid Provided allwaies And it is mutually agreed by and betweene all and every of the said parties to these p'sents their Exec'rs Adm'rs or Assignes respectively that if the said Earle of Carbery George Gwynn and William Dickenson their Executors or Assignes or some of them shall not well and truely pay or cause to be paid unto the said Robert Blanchard his Exec'rs or Assignes or some of them the aforesaid cleere halfe yearely sum'es or payments of seaventy fower pounds and nineteene shillings at the respective daies as aforesaid with interest in such sort and manner as aforesaid w'thout making any deducc'on out of the same for any taxes or any other thing whatsoever for and dureing all the aforesaid terme of five yeares com'enceing as aforesaid That then and in such case It shall and may be lawfull to and for the said Robert Blanchard his Exec'rs or Assignes or any of them to sue forth all or any writt or writts of Execuc'on or execuc'ons or any other proceeding or proceedings upon the aforesaid intended Judgement or Judgements if any such Judgement or Judgements shall be soe obteyned as aforesaid or in default thereof upon any or every of the Outlawries aforesaid already had and obteyned against the said George Gwynn and William Dickenson or either of them or may proceede at Law upon the said bond for the recovery of such sume or sumes of money with interest and damages for the same as at the time of such failer of payment as aforesaid shall remaine due and unpaid of the aforesaid principall money due and owing to him the said Robert Blanchard as aforesaid togeather with such further costs and charges as the said Robert Blanchard his Exec'rs or Assignes shall or may be put unto for the levying and the recovery of the remainder of the said debt and damages unpaid and remayneing due to him as aforesaid And that in case such failer of payment shall be made of all or any the sum'es hereby intended to be secured to the said Robert Blanchard that then and in such case it is intended and declared to be the true intent and meaning of all the parties to these present That the said Robert Blanchard his Executo'rs and Assignes shall not in any wise be bound or concluded by any agreement recital or clause in these presents conteyned but be at full liberty for recovery of his debt damages and charges to all intents and p'poses as if these presents had not been made any thing in these

presents conteyned to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding and from thenceforth this present demise and grant to bee of noe effect In witnesse whereof the said parties to these presents their hands and seales interchangeably have sett the day and yeare first above written.

Carbery.
(Seal.)

Unsigned.
(No seal.)

Robert Blanchard.
(Seal.)

The above deed is endorsed, "Sealed and delivered by the within written Richard Earle of Carbery and Robert Blanchard", after the words, "present demise and grant to bee of noe effect", interlined in the last line, "in the presence of W. B. Jervis, D. Vaughan, Tho. Pyott."

The seal of the Earl is quarterly, 1 and 4, a lion rampant; 2, three roses, two and one; 3, a chevron between three pheons pointing to the fess-point; all surmounted by the Earl's coronet. The second place was intended for the signature and seal of Lord Vaughan; and the seal under Blanchard's signature is an angel holding a wreath, and is not heraldic.

The document itself is a large sheet of parchment with three slips attached for receiving the seals, the signatures being on the parchment itself. But though it is evident that it was intended that Lord Vaughan should also sign it (a memorandum to that effect being on the slip destined to receive his seal), yet he never did so. From the date, 20 June 1668, as also from the name of the Earl, it was evidently executed by Richard Vaughan, the second who bore the title of Earl of Carbery, and was also a Knight of the Bath. He is further well known from the kindly protection and patronage which he extended to Jeremy Taylor, subsequently Bishop of Down and Connor,—a man of deep learning and piety, and who, in grateful remembrance of the time spent at the Earl's residence of Golden Grove in Carmarthenshire, entitled one of his works of devotion *The Golden Grove*. It will be remembered that Dr. Taylor was one of those who strongly upheld the cause of Charles I and of the Church of England, being,

indeed, a *protégé* of Archbishop Laud, and a sufferer for his principles, his living of Uppingham having probably been taken from him on that account. While in retirement in South Wales he maintained himself and family by keeping a school, assisted, of course, very largely by Lord Carbery and others.

The above deed is probably one of the consequences of Lord Carbery's adherence to the cause of the Stuarts, for though he did not suffer so much as others by sequestration, etc., yet he spent large sums of money, and the times were so unsettled that it took many years after the restoration of peace for gentlemen of estates and influence to put their affairs into proper order.

This family of Vaughan is descended from Eignion, the twin son, with Cynric, of Madoc ab Meredydd, Prince of Powys. They were, from the circumstance of their birth, ordinarily called Eignion Evell and Cynric Evell, and were illegitimate. The arms borne by Eignion Evell are, party per fess, *sable* and *argent*, a lion rampant counterchanged, armed and langued *gules*. They are evidently a variation of the black lion on the *argent* shield, the cognizance of the old Princes of Powys. Eignion Evell was lord of Cynllaith, and in Yorke's *Royal Tribes* is said to have resided at Llwynymaen, and to have died in 1196. His wife, according to Harl. MS. 1241, was Arddyn, daughter of Meredydd Vychan ab Madoc ab Urien ab Einion ab Lles ab Iorwerth Ben-vas. Harl. MS. 6153 says she was Aethyn, daughter of Madoc Vaughan of Chirkland,—*argent*, a cross flory engrailed inter four choughs *sable*, legged and beaked *gules*. *The Golden Grove Book* makes her to be Ardbyn, daughter of Madoc ap Alo of Powys. Vaughan of Hengwrt calls her daughter of Madoc Vychan ap Eynon Hael ab Yryen of Maen Gwynedd. Rhyn, the eldest son of Eignion Evell, married Jonnet, the daughter of John Lord Strange of Knockin, who bore as arms, *gules*, two lions passant guardant *argent*; and they had issue, Cuhelyn, living in 1233, who married Eva, daughter and heiress of Grono ab Cadrod (or Cadwgan, Harl. MS.

1241) of Henvach yn Mochnant. *Argent*, a chevron *gules* inter three pheons *sable*, the points turned to the centre of the escutcheon. This is the third quartering on the Earl's seal. Their son and heir, Ieuan, married Eva, the daughter of Adda ab Awr of Trevor. Harl. MS. 6153 calls her Evach, daughter of Adam Trevor. Per bend sinister, *ermine* and *erminees*, a lion rampant *or*. The mother of this Eva was Tanglwyst, daughter of Yarth ap Ednived; and her grandfather, Awr, was son of Ieuf (who gave as arms those of Tudor Trefor, as before, in a bordure) ab Cyhelyn ab Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon ab Tudor Trefor. The descent of this Efa is in another place differently given, she being called the daughter of Adda ab Awr, by Myfanwy, daughter of Madoc ab Cynwrig Vychan ab Cynwrig ab Hoedliew of Christionydd, an estate near Ruabon, ab Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon. This last Cynwrig bore *ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*, armed *gules*, and was slain in 1074, his mother being Letitia, daughter of Cadwaldr ab Peredyr Goch of Mon. Rhiwallon, his father, died in 1040, being the son of Dingad ab Tudor Trefor by Cecilia, daughter of Severus ab Cadifor ab Gwenwynwyn. *Az*. three open crowns in pale *or*. Ieuan ab Cyhelyn had issue by Eva, his wife, a son and successor.

Madoc Goch, *i.e.*, the "Red", who, according to *The Golden Grove Book* and also Harl. MS. 1982, married Lleuci, daughter and heir of Hoel Vychan ab Meredydd Vychan ab Meredydd Hen ab Hoel ab Meredydd ab Bleddyn ab Cynfyn. *Or*, a lion rampant *gules*. She is called in Harl. MS. 6153, Gwervyll, daughter and heir of Howell, lord of Powys. They had issue a son and heir,

Madoc Cyffin, so called from having been nursed at Kyffin, and to distinguish him from his father. The name Kyffin signifies a boundary. He married twice, according to Harl. MS. 1982, one of his wives being Alice, daughter of Gruffudd ap Richard, descended from Ririd Vladd, by whom he was father of the David below; the other being Tangwystl, daughter and heir

of Ieuan Voel of Penkelli. *Az.*, a chevron between three birds *arg.* This wife has been made by some the mother of David. She was the mother of Ieuan Gethin of Abertanat. Ieuan Voel was son of Iorwerth ab Gwrgeneu ab Uchtred ab Aleth, lord of Dyved. *Az.*, three cocks *arg.*, crested, etc., *gules*,—some say *or*. It will be observed that so far the Vaughans of Golden Grove have a common descent with the families of Kyffin of Oswestry and other places, the Tanats of Abertanat, etc.

David, the son of Madoc Kyffin or Cyffin, and Alice or Alson his wife, married Catherine, daughter of Morgan ab Davyd ab Madoc. *Az.*, a lion rampant *or* inter four olive branches slipped proper. This Madoc was the son of Davyd Vaughan ab Davyd ab Griffith (or Grono) ab Iorwerth ab Howel ab Moreiddig ab Sandde Hardd, who came to help the Princes of Powys against the English, and had Trefortyn or Burton given him, and also Llai. His armorial bearings were, *vert*, semée of broomslips, a lion rampant *or*; and it would appear not improbable that in the previous coat the broomslips have been mistaken for olive-branches. His wife was Angharad, only daughter and heiress of Gruffudd ab Cadwgan of Nannau, near Dolgelley (*or*, a lion rampant *az.*); and her mother was Angharad, only daughter and heiress of Prince Davyd ab Owain Gwynedd and Emma his wife, sister of Henry Plantagenet, King of England; whence, perhaps, the broomslips. Davyd was succeeded by his son,

Davyd Vychan or Vaughan, of Gartheyrn, who married Agnes (or Gwervyl, Harl. MS. 1969 and 1982), daughter of Griffith ap Rhys ab Griffith ab Madoc ab Iorwerth ab Madoc ab Ririd Vlaidd, a man of considerable eminence, who lived (*Eminent Welshmen*) at Rhiw-aedog, near Bala, and was lord of Penllyn. *Vert*, a chevron between three wolves' heads erased *arg.* By this match Davyd Vaughan had a son and successor,

Griffith Vaughan, who married, according to some (Harl. MS. 1969), Margaret, daughter of Owain of Meifod, ab Dio ab Llewelyn ab Eignion ab Celynyn; but

according to *The Golden Grove Book*, Tybot, daughter of Meredydd ab Tudor ab Grono ab Howel y Gaddir, third son of Griffith, descended, as given above, from Ryryd Vlaidd. They had issue a son and successor,

Hugh Vaughan of Kidwelly, a gentleman of some note, who held the office of gentleman usher to King Henry VII, and in a tournament held before that monarch at Richmond, near London, killed Sir James Parker. He married Jane, the heiress of Maurice Bowen, Esq., of Llechdwnney, who, according to a note in *The Golden Grove Book*, was a descendant, and, as some say, of the oldest branch, of the house of Newtown. This match seems to have brought the Golden Grove property into the Vaughan family in the reign of Henry VIII. Since this alliance so materially conduced to the temporal prosperity of the Vaughans, it may be well to go a little into the history of the Bowen family.

Urien Rheged is stated to have been King of Cumbria and also lord of Gwyn Yscennen, Carwillion, and Kidwelly, in Wales. He was the founder of the Castle of Carreg Cenneu, and bore for his arms, *argent*, a chevron *sable* between three ravens proper; and by his wife Margaret, daughter and heir of Gwrlais, Duke of Cornwall (to whom are assigned the same arms, changing only the ravens into choughs), he had issue a son Owen, Knight of the Round Table of King Arthur, who married Dennis, daughter of Lot, King of the Picts. From another place we learn that the wife of Loth or Lot ab Cynvarch, King of the Picts, was Anna, daughter of Uther Pendragon, and so sister of King Arthur. Owen had issue Pasken, father of More, father of Ryryd, father of Llewarch, father of Einion Vawr, father of Grono, lord of Iscennen, who married Llywelydd, daughter of Einion Glyd, lord of Elvael, and had issue, Rhys, who married Margaret, daughter of Gruffudd ab Cydrich, lord of Gwynvey, and son of Gwaithvoed. This Rhys and his wife Margaret had issue a son, Elyder, who married Gladys, daughter of Philip ab Bach, lord

of Skenfrith ; though others say she was daughter of Cadwgan ab Idnerth ab Llywarch ab Bran. Y Bach, lord of Skenfrith, was brother of Kydrice, lord of Gwinvey, according to Harl. MS. 2288. Elider had a son, Sir Elider, Knight of the Holy Sepulchre, who lived at Crûg in Llandeilo Vawr, and married Sissil, daughter of Seissylt ab Llewelyn ab Moreiddig Warwyn, lord of Cantref Selyf, a descendant of Caradog Vreichvras. By this marriage he had issue, Philip of Crûg, who by Gladys, daughter of David Vras of Cidwelly (a descendant of Cadivor Vawr), had issue, Nicholas, father, by Janet, daughter of Gruffydd ab Llewelyn Voythys, of Gruffudd of Newtown, Esq., living in the time of Henry VI. This Gruffudd was a man of no mean importance in his day, as is shewn by the bardic allusions to him. He found himself surrounded by the contending factions of the White and Red Roses, and allied himself to the Yorkist party, which he ably supported by a large body of followers, and in whose cause he lost his life, being fatally wounded at the battle of Mortimer's Cross. By his first wife, Mably, daughter of Meredydd ab Henry Donne of Cidwelly, he had issue, 1st, an eldest son, Thomas ab Gruffydd, of whom we shall speak later ; and 2ndly, Owen, who bore the ancient arms of his forefathers slightly differenced, viz., *argent*, a chevron *ermine* between three ravens proper. By his wife Alice, daughter and coheir of Henry Malopphant of Upton, co. Pembroke, Esq., Owen had, with other issue, a son Morris, surnamed, from his father, Bowen of Llechdonney, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Lewis of St. Pierre, by whom he had issue, Jane, the wife of Hugh Vaughan of Kidwelly. The eldest son and successor of Hugh Vaughan, Esq., and Jane his wife, was

John Vaughan of Golden Grove, co. Carmarthen. He married Catherine, the daughter of Henry Morgan of Muddlescombe,—an estate which seems to have descended to him from his mother Jennet, who was the daughter and coheir of Henry Done of Picton. The

mother of Catherine was Margaret, daughter of Henry Wogan of Milton. The Morgan family deduce their descent from Cadivor Vawr, lord of Dyvet, who died in 1089, and bore *argent*, a lion rampant guardant *sable*. He married Elen, the daughter and heir of Llwhchllawen Vawr, lord of Cilsant, one of the peers of Wales, and had a son Bledrey, lord of Gwidigada and Elvet, buried at Llangadoc, 1119, who bore as arms, *argent*, three bulls' heads caboshed *sable*, armed *or*; and married Clydwen, daughter and coheir of Gruffudd ab Cydrich, lord of Gwinvey, mentioned above. By her he was progenitor of the family of Morgan.

Catherine, the wife of Sir John Vaughan of Golden Grove, was living in 1552. They had issue, besides Henry Vaughan of Cilsant, a son and successor, Walter Vaughan of Golden Grove, living 4 Mary; who by his second wife, Lettice, daughter of Sir John Perrot, Knt., of Heroldstone, had issue, Jane, wife of Sir Adam Loftus of Ireland, and Elizabeth, wife of, 1st, Sir Edward and 2ndly, Sir Henry Salisbury of Llewenny, Knt. The first wife of Walter Vaughan of Golden Grove was, according to *The Golden Grove Book*, Mary, daughter of Griffith Rice of Newtown, Mayor of Carmarthen in 1574 and 1580. Other writers have named her Catherine, probably through a confusion with her mother's name.

It will be remembered that Griffith ab Nicolas of Newtown, *temp.* Henry VI, previously mentioned, had had two sons. From Owen was descended Jane, the wife of Hugh Vaughan of Kidwelly. His son, Thomas Hynaf, who was of Newtown, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir James Griffith of Abermarlais, a descendant of Ednyvet Vychan, and had (with a daughter Margaret, wife of Sir Richard Herbert of Colebrooke) a son, Rhys ap Thomas of Newtown, a famous man in his time. From Williams' *Eminent Welshmen* many particulars may be learned of him. He was born in 1451, and possessed of great estates in South Wales, so that he was able to bring some five thousand men

into the field with him. He was instrumental in bringing over Henry VII, and contributed greatly towards his success at the battle of Bosworth. He was present also at the battle of Stoke, against the partizans of Lambert Simnel; and at that of Blackheath, where he took Lord Audley prisoner. He also pursued Perkin Warbeck, as he was called, to Beaulieu Abbey in Hampshire, whither he had retired for sanctuary. In 1506 Sir Rhys was made Knight of the Garter; and after many other exploits, and the receipt of many other favours, he died in 1527, aged seventy-six, and lies buried in Carmarthen.

By his wife Efa, the daughter and coheir of Henry ap Gwillim of Court Henry, co. Carmarthen (a descendant of Elystan Glodrydd), Sir Rhys was father of Sir Griffith ap Rhys of Newtown, who was created a Knight of the Bath. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John St. John of Bletsbo, Knt., and had issue a daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Sir Charles Herbert of Troy; and a son Rhys or Rice Griffith of Newtown, who married Lady Catherine Howard, daughter of Thomas Duke of Norfolk. In a copy of the Howard pedigree, kindly obtained for the writer by Lord Edmund Howard (now Talbot) from his brother the Duke of Norfolk, mention is made of Catherine, wife, first of Sir Rice ap Thomas, 2ndly of Henry Daubeney. She was the daughter of Thomas, second Duke of Norfolk, *obt.* 1524, by his second wife, Agnes, daughter of Sir Philip Tilney of Boston, and granddaughter of John Howard, created Duke of Norfolk and Earl Marshal (slain at Bosworth), by his first wife, Catherine, daughter of William Lord Molines. The dukedom of Norfolk came to him through his mother, he being the son of Robert Howard by Margaret, eldest daughter of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk.

Rhys Griffith had issue by the Lady Catherine, his wife, a son, Griffith Rhys of Newtown, whose wife, Eleanor, was daughter of Sir Thomas Jones of Abermarlais (1567) by his second wife, Mary, daughter and co-

heir of Sir James Berkeley, Knt. Sir Thomas Jones was son of John and Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Vaughan of Bradwardine, co. Hereford, and grandson of the above mentioned Thomas Hynaf by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of James de Burgoyne, second son of Philip Duke of Burgundy and Brabant, and Earl of Flanders.

It will be seen from the foregoing account that the family of Vaughan of Golden Grove was at this time connected with some of the principal houses of England; and it is, perhaps, not unworthy of remark, that Mary, the wife of Walter Vaughan, as the grandchild of Catherine, was related to the royal line, since Thomas, second Duke of Norfolk, was father, by his first wife (Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Frederick Tilney of Ashwelthorpe), of Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Boleyn, Earl of Wiltshire, and mother of Anne Boleyn, who herself was mother of Queen Elizabeth. Further, the family had also the advantage of wealth, being at this time one of the largest (if not the largest) landowners in the county of Carmarthen; and thus, with everything in their favour, it is not wonderful that they speedily rose to greater distinction.

By his first wife, Mary, daughter of Griffith Rice of Newtown, Walter Vaughan of Golden Grove had issue three sons,—1, John; 2, William; and 3, Walter; concerning each of whom it will be necessary to say a few words, and we will take them in inverse order.

The third son, Walter Vaughan, was of Llanelly, having married Anne, daughter and heir of Thomas Lewis of Llanelly; and it would seem that to his youngest son, Sir Henry Vaughan of Derwydd, the following vicious passages from the State Papers are intended to apply: "Harry Vaughan, John Vaughan, and John Vaughan of Derllys, are principled and actuated by their kinsman, the Earl of Carberry, who ought to bear the blame or glory of their actions." "Harry Vaughan, anything for money, a proselyte and favourite to all the changes of times: a sheriff for his late Majesty, after-

wards for Cromwell, justice of peace under each; tyrant in power, mischievous by deceit. His motto, 'Qui nescit dissimulare, nescit vivere.'" These excellent specimens of splenetic writing are not the only ones with which this family of Vaughan has been honoured. However, Henry Vaughan was not the successor to his father at Llanelly, which came to his eldest brother; and upon his death, without issue, passed to the second son, John Vaughan, who married Margaret, the daughter of Sir Marmaduke Lloyd of Maesyfelyn. This family of Lloyd was descended through Cadifor ab Dinwall of Castell Hoel (who distinguished himself in taking Cardigan Castle from the Flemings, for which he received the arms, *sable*, a spear's head imbrued, inter three scaling-ladders *argent*, on a chief *gules* a castle triple towered proper), from Tudwal Gloff (*i.e.*, the lame), being so named from a wound he received in his knee in a battle near Conway in 878, who was a son of Rhodri Mawr, King of all Wales. The great-grandfather of Sir Marmaduke was Llewelyn of Castle Hoel, who married Margaret (some say Lleucy), daughter of Thomas ab Withen (*az.*, a wolf salient *arg*), her mother being Amabil, daughter of Owain ab Piers of Llanarth in Cem-maes. By this wife he had issue, Hugh of Llanllyr, who by his wife Joan, daughter and heir of Griffith ab Henry, a descendant of Gwaithvoed, had issue, Thomas Lloyd, Clerk and Treasurer of St. David's, who gave as his arms, gyrony of eight, *or* and *sable*, on a cross quarterly, pierced, five crescents counterchanged. He married Frances, daughter of Marmaduke Middleton, and by her was the father of Sir Marmaduke Lloyd, who was educated for the law at the Middle Temple, and by his integrity and learning rose to be a judge. He settled at Maesyfelyn, and built a mansion there, where he kept up a state befitting his position. He is called in *The Golden Grove Book* "one of y^e Judges for y^e severall counties of Glamorgan, Brecon, and Radnor", and seems to have delighted in having about him persons of devout life and strict morals, one of his great friends

being the Rev. Mr. Prichard of Llandovery, a man much esteemed in that country. It is sad to think that from this intimacy probably sprang the "curse of Maesyfelyn", which, according to popular belief, has been sufficiently powerful to overthrow the family of Lloyd, and lay their mansion even with the ground.

The intimacy between the families of Mr. Prichard and the Judge, Sir Marmaduke Lloyd, was so close that the son of the former was constantly at the mansion of the latter; and according to the popular tradition, young Samuel Prichard formed an attachment to one of the daughters of the house. His suit was not looked upon with favour by the family, and it is supposed that after visiting Maesyfelin one evening a quarrel ensued. From words they came to blows, and in the turmoil young Prichard (the only son of his father) lost his life. Next day his body was found, as it is said, brutally murdered, and thrown into the river Teivy, and was conveyed home. Upon learning the disaster which had befallen him, the old man exclaimed, in the bitterness of his grief, "May the curse of Almighty God fall upon Maesyfelin! May it light upon the trees, withering them to the root, and upon the stones within the wall, for the young son of Llandovery has been cruelly drowned in the Teivy!" These words, or at least words to this effect, certainly came from the vicar Prichard; and he seems to have connected the house of Maesyfelin with the death of his son,—whether reasonably or not, cannot now be well known. However, the curse in subsequent years worked its way according to popular tradition. The name of Lloyd passed away from Maesyfelin; the place was neglected, then became an absolute ruin, and finally, at the present day all traces of the mansion are gone. Two things seem certain: 1st, that young Prichard was drowned in the Teivy; 2ndly, that the vicar connected his fate with the house of Maesyfelin; but that any murder was committed has never been shown. The young man may have fallen accidentally into the river in returning from the Lloyds,

or it is possible that his despair at the ill success of his suit may have driven him to the rash act of throwing himself into the river.

(To be continued.)

PEMBROKESHIRE ANTIQUITIES.

CAREW, HODGESTON, UPTON.

CAREW.

THE fortified rectory of Angle, in Pembrokeshire, is well known as one of the most interesting relics of former times. In the state of society in remote and unprotected districts it was necessary to provide strongly secured residences, and hence such a building as that of the Angle Rectory. If the Rectory of Carew, visited during the Pembroke Meeting, does not present the same defensive character, the difference may be accounted for on two grounds, one of which is the comparatively later date of the present building; the other, and probably the more influential one, is its proximity to the Castle, which protected it from sudden attack from the sea. Still, however, the older part of the present building, now used as a farmhouse, clearly shows that the builder had some idea that a rectory was also, in some sense, a castle. The upper story is reached by a newel-staircase. Unfortunately the representation of it here given does not show that portion of the building which is concealed by a low wall. High walls are said formerly to have surrounded the grounds, only fragments of which remain.

From Fenton's account of it, it is evident that considerable alterations must have taken place since his time. He tells us that a handsome gateway leads to the rectorial residence, and adds that "the house is of a singular appearance, having a square tower on one



OLD RECTORY HOUSE, CAREW.

side, through an arched opening, which (now stopped) was once the principal entrance." It is a large, irregular building, a great part of it of considerable antiquity, unroofed, and in ruins, and seems to have stood on an elevated spot in the middle of a paddock enclosed with a wall, a large portion of which, very high and embattled, still remains on each side, and connected with the principal gateway-residence. At present it is the property of a member of a family as numerous in Pembrokeshire as respectable. We refer to that of which the present Dean of St. David's is a member.

Fenton was evidently puzzled to account for the "consequential appearance of this rectorial mansion and its walled precinct", unless on the supposition that David Fitzgerald, previous to his advancement to the bishopric, commenced his clerical career by building a residence suitable to his rank and pretensions; and that on his promotion he annexed it to the see, making it an episcopal sinecure. As David Fitzgerald was consecrated in 1147, the building, or rather the remains that Fenton saw, could not have been his work; nor could such a speculation have been hazarded by that antiquary had he any idea of what a clergyman's residence was in the twelfth century.

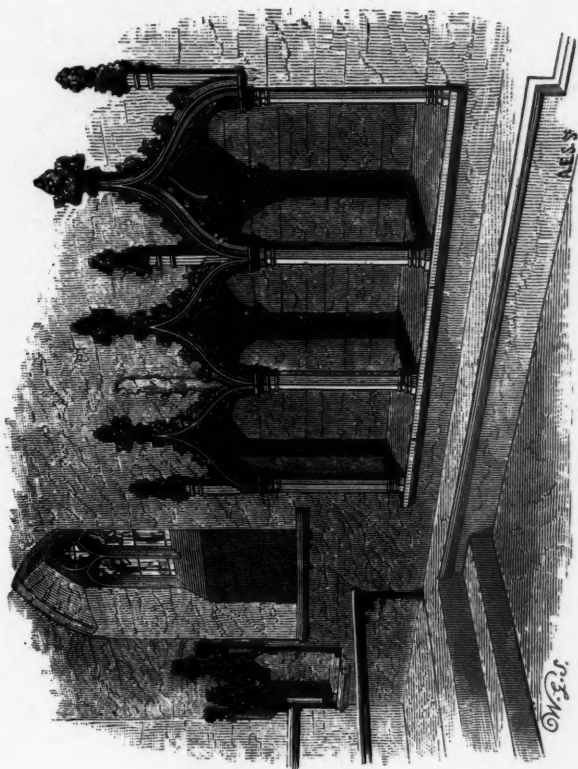
On what authority Fenton relies as to David Fitzgerald having held the rectory of Carew, and his making it over to the Bishops of St. David's, is uncertain; but his character was certainly not that of a liberal benefactor, if the anonymous writer of his life can be trusted, for he is described as a most violent and outrageous dilapidator, and shutting up his Cathedral during the greater part of his episcopate. (See Jones and Freeman's *History of St. David's*, p. 279.) It is certainly true that his nephew, Giraldus de Barry, gives a character the reverse of that bequeathed to us by the anonymous writer above mentioned; but even he admits that his uncle impoverished his church, although in a less flagrant manner than some of his predecessors. It is not, therefore, likely that he enriched the see by

the gift of the rectory of Carew and its important residence. The nephew was a great pluralist, holding the churches of Llanwnda, Tenby, and Nangle, of Chesterton in Herefordshire, with a prebendal stall in the Cathedral of Hereford, and subsequently the archdeaconry and Prebend of Brecon. Had he also held the church of Carew, he might have done what Fenton thinks that his uncle did; although there is no record that he ever did hold it.

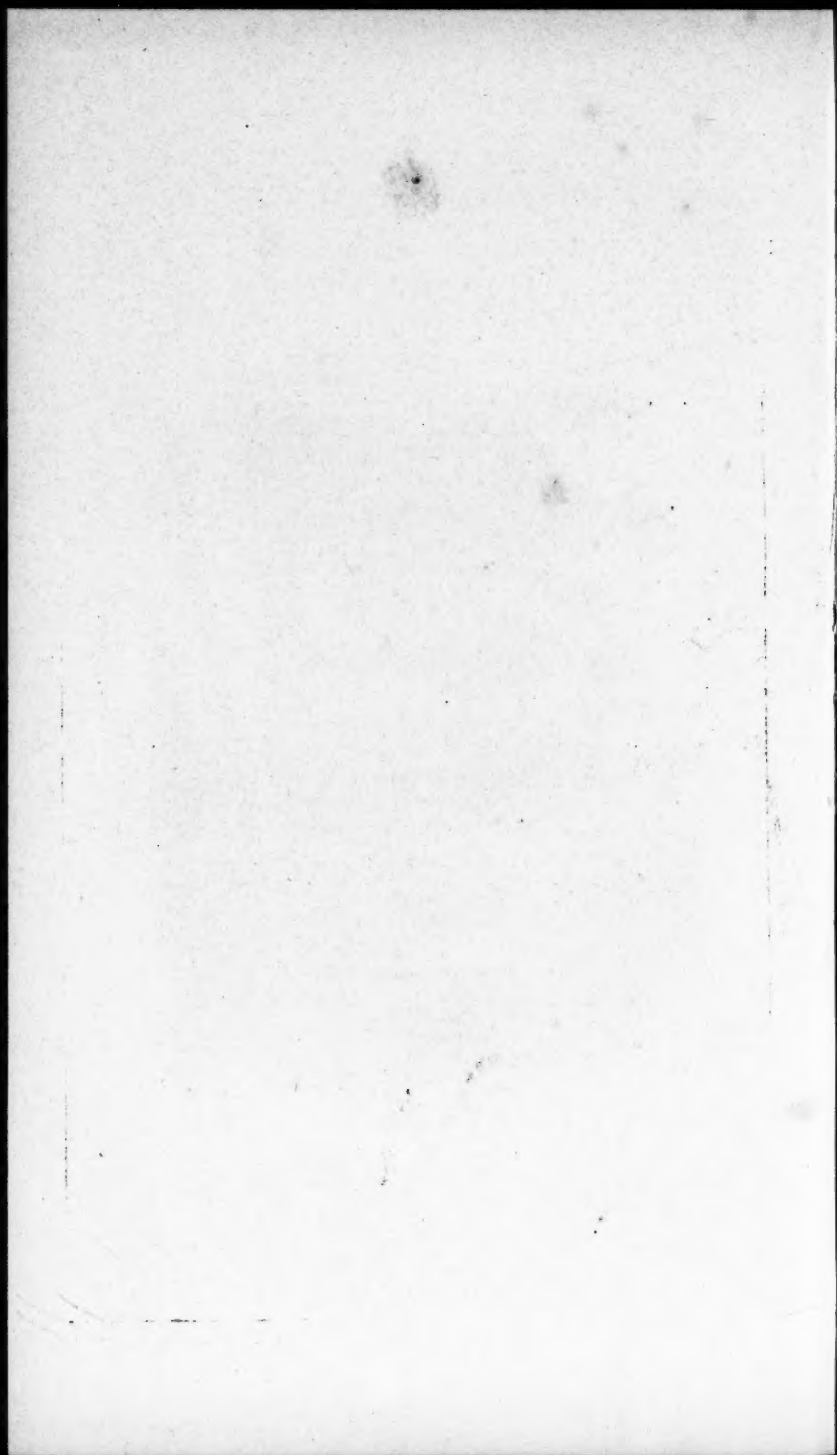
The existence of this interesting building, for it is interesting as the remains of an ancient rectory, is not mentioned in the ordinary guide-books, and consequently the numerous visitors to the Castle, Church, and Cross, are not aware that there is another object in Carew deserving notice, although they may not feel much interest in the subject of ancient Welsh rectories.

HODGESTON CHURCH.

The most remarkable object in this church is the canopied sedilia and double piscina, shewn in the accompanying illustration, for which we are indebted to the skilful draughtsman of the Association. Mr. Freeman, in his *Architectural Antiquities of South Wales*, has, in his notice of this church, observed that the sedilia are placed at an unusual distance from the east wall, as is also the case at Monkton; but in this instance a window intervenes between the piscina and sedilia. "These portions", says Mr. Freeman, "present a general resemblance to the peculiar style of Bishop Gower; but some differences may be detected, especially in the profuse use of the ball-flower. This ornament does not occur in his best ascertained works, his favourite enrichment being the open flower with four leaves." The church itself is, in the opinion of the same high authority, one of the three abnormal churches in the neighbourhood, namely, those of Monkton, Carew, and Hodgeston, which last may be almost considered a miniature



SEDILIA AND PISCINA, HODGESTON.



Monkton. Although the church is a small local one, consisting of a nave and western tower, yet it has attached to it a Decorated chancel of great beauty. Fenton visited the church, but does not allude to this most interesting feature of it. He spells the name *Hoggeston*, apparently on the authority of an ancient deed he saw, which one John Stackpool, who styles himself *capellanus*, dates at *Oggeston*. This man was, in all probability, chaplain to the episcopal palace at Lamphey, and also rector of this parish, the duties of which could be easily performed from Lamphey. There appears, moreover, to have existed some religious house, from the considerable ruins which were mentioned by a dignitary of St. David's to Browne Willis in 1717. Of this religious house there are not the least remains, not even a traditional history. The ruins mentioned to Browne Willis may have been those of an ancient rectory, probably fortified.

UPTON MONUMENTS.

Of the original castle little remains but the entrance-gateway flanked by two round towers, a view of which will be found in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1852, p. 196, other portions having been more or less converted



into apartments and offices of the present mansion. The ancient chapel has been long disused as such ; but it contains monuments of interest. One of these is a stone hand, here represented, 4 inches in breadth, and 6 in length. It projects from the north wall. Fenton

thinks it was intended to hold a taper, for the maintenance of which funds may have been provided by the friends of the deceased, over whose monument it may have been placed. He had never seen or heard of a similar instance. Mr. Vaughan believes it to be unique. It is certainly so as regards Wales but not England, as in Evington Church, in Leicestershire, there is another example, a description of which will be given in the forthcoming edition (the eleventh) of *Manual of Gothic Architecture*, vol. ii, p. 65, by that Nestor of antiquaries, M. H. Bloxam, Esq., who has, with his usual courtesy, forwarded the following extract:—"In the south wall of Evington Church, Leicestershire, projecting from the north wall near the east end is a stone bracket, in which an image formerly stood, and in front of this is a smaller bracket projecting from the larger one, on which is sunk an orifice or socket for a taper or light to be set in. This is a singular example now remaining." "Projecting from the north wall of the little chapel of Upton Castle, Pembrokeshire, is a man's fist sculptured in stone, with a perforation for a light or taper to be placed in." Mr. Bloxam has no doubt that these two are what Mr. Fenton suggested the Upton hand or fist to be. But although the Evington bracket and the fist at Upton were intended for the same purpose, yet the latter is still most probably unique, as Mr. Vaughan thinks.

On the visit of the members in 1880, Mr. Halford Vaughan kindly pointed out the details of the armour of a knight, which was partly mail and partly plate, which mixture was customary from the middle of the fourteenth to about the middle of the next century, when, by degrees, mail-armour was entirely superseded. As the Malefants were owners of Upton for some generations, the effigy, no doubt, is that of one of the family, which was extinct in the male line in the time of Henry VII, when Henry, the last of the Pembrokeshire branch, left a daughter Alice, who married Owen, second son of Griffith ap Nicholas

of Newton or Dynevawr. As this powerful Welshman was slain at the battle of Mortimer's Cross (1461), the date of Henry Malefant may be approximately fixed. Mr. Halford Vaughan states that William Earl of Pembroke, beheaded after the battle of Banbury (1469), made his will on the day of his execution, wishing his daughter Jane to be married to Edmund Malefant. From Lewys Dwnn (p. 164) it appears that the eldest son of Sir Thomas Malefant of Upton, who died 8th May 1438 (*Arch. Camb.*, 1862, p. 210), was named Edmund, and that his son also bore the same name. The Edmund mentioned was probably the grandson, not the son, of Sir Thomas Malefant. Fenton says that Henry was the last of the Upton Malefants, and that his only child Alice married, as stated above, Owen, second son of Gruffydd ap Nicholas, whence the estate passed to the Bowens, the grandson Owen ap Nicholas being the first to assume that name. If he is correct, this Henry must have been brother of Edmund the younger, whom he succeeded, as he could hardly have been his son, as being contemporary with Gruffydd ap Nicholas. But there appears to be an error on the part of Fenton, as according to the Pembrokeshire pedigrees printed by the late Sir Thomas Phillips, Alice is called the daughter and coheiress of Stephen (not Henry) Malefant of Upton, her mother being a daughter of Stephen Perrot, whose sister Margaret was the second wife of Gruff. ap Nicholas. To which of the family this effigy is to be assigned it is impossible to decide; but it is apparently of the time of Gruff. ap Nicholas or that of his father.

Who this knight was is now impossible to discover. That he was an owner of Upton is probable; and if one of the Malefants, he may well have been, as Fenton thinks, the first of that ancient family who carved out for himself so pleasant and fertile a spot as the peninsula of Upton.

There is another object of interest in this chapel, namely, an effigy of a female lying on the north side,

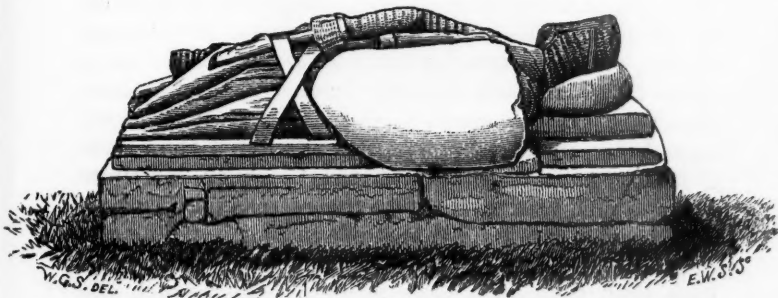
within the rails of the altar, where it was in Fenton's time. He has given an engraving of it in his *Tour* (p. 249). The arrangement of the hair is different from what was customary in the fourteenth century, when the hair was braided at the sides of the face, and sometimes continued to the top of the shoulders. The effigy at Cheriton (also given by Fenton, p. 249) has the hair so represented, but is not carried so low down as the shoulders. Towards the latter end of this century it was customary to place it on the top only of the head, sometimes confined in gold or silver network ornamented with jewels at the intersections. The Upton effigy seems to be a still later modification, as far as can be ascertained from Fenton's representation; but the following description of it, kindly given by Mr. Vaughan, renders the accuracy of the drawing a less important matter. "The dress seems to consist of a close-fitting habit with tight sleeves, over which is worn a sleeveless, and down to the waist, sideless gown, so cut as to disclose a tight habit underneath it, in the form of a rather graceful jacket with a curvilinear outline, this not being the shape of the tight habit itself. A mantle covers the shoulders, and depending from them flows down the side of the figure. A golden caul, I believe, contains and confines the hair. Two cushions support the head, guarded by two now mutilated figures beside it."

From the above description the effigy may be referred to a period from 1330 to 1420. A similar headdress of a lady in Long Melford, Suffolk, is assigned to 1420; another, dated 1415, is at Waltham in Lincolnshire.

There is a third effigy connected with Upton, now lying under the north wall of Nash Church, a short distance from the Castle. It is a mutilated effigy, and for at least seventy or eighty years has been lying amid weeds. Fenton tells us all that is known about it, which is little beyond the fact that it was originally on a bench at the north end of an aisle taken down a few years

previously to his visit by the rector and patron of the living. At the time Fenton saw it it was lying among the rubbish of the demolished aisle. The workmanship of these remains is good; but the face has been broken off. He does not mention that the legs were also broken just below the knee; so that their mutilation may have been made subsequently to his visit.

This monument is the oldest of its kind in Pembrokeshire. It is of the same period as the Butler one in St. Bride's, Glamorganshire, visited by the Association from Swansea in 1861, namely, the thirteenth century. The position of arm and sword, however, is different, but is like that of the De Barri effigy in Manorbier Church. The De Barri monument is, however, later, as shewn by the mixture of plate and mail, which was not adopted until the latter half of the century. The Nash effigy is, therefore, the oldest, or one of the oldest, examples in Wales, and in spite of its mutilated state and neglected condition among the rubbish and nettles, would it not be advisable to remove it within the church, where it would be protected from bad weather and mischievous boys?



Fenton seems to assume that it is the effigy of a Crusader, his reason probably being the crossing of the legs, a position which was formerly thought to prove that the knight had joined the Crusaders; but this error has

been long since disproved. He also conjectures that he was the first owner of Upton Castle, and was the founder and builder of Nash Church. There was a tradition that he died abroad, and that his body was landed at Cosherton Pill, a little below the church, and that he was an admiral and a giant; which latter tradition Fenton thinks confirmed by the size of the effigy. The left hand holds a triangular shield, and the right hand a sword slightly inclining.

It need not be stated to whose skill the Society is indebted for the faithful illustration of these antiquities.

E. L. BARNWELL.

1881.

UNEXPLAINED STONE ARTICLES.

WHEN I first saw the print of the stone article found at Cleobury Mortimer, it occurred to me that it was the handle of a musical instrument, chiefly on account of the number and form of the smaller holes in the stone; but as I felt that the number might be one of convenience or mere accident, I thought no more about it, until I saw the stone in the glass case in Stokesay Castle, with its centre hole, and its seven smaller holes, when I was satisfied that the number was not an accident; and as the stone, though differing in outward appearance, in all other respects supported the notion I had previously formed of the Cleobury Mortimer stone, I now venture to state the reasons why I think that these stones formed part of a musical instrument.

First as to the Cleobury Mortimer stone. It will be seen that there is a large straight hole through the centre, with seven smaller holes round the upper part of the stone. These smaller holes are not made like the larger one, but are of a cup-like shape; the cup part being so formed (as it seems to me) for the purpose of receiving a knot to confine a string, and that

the strings would then be brought through the centre hole, and drawn down to the body of the instrument; and as the number of these cup-shaped holes corresponds with the number of the notes in music (seven), I cannot but think that the instrument must have been a musical one.



The stone in Stokesay Castle in its general appearance has little resemblance (beyond the centre hole) to the Cleobury Mortimer stone, but when closely examined, it appears singularly adapted for the purposes I have suggested with regard to that stone. There is the large centre hole, and the seven cup-like holes, not, however, upon the face of the stone, but on the edge; and the large hole does not appear to be cut through, like the other stone, but about the middle of it there appears to be what Mr. Barnwell, in his interesting paper on this subject, calls a groove; and I

cannot but think that if the seven small holes were probed it would be found that they opened upon this groove, so that the strings might be drawn down to the body of the instrument. Unfortunately, the glass case in which this stone is kept was screwed down so tightly that it could not be opened, and I was, therefore, unable to satisfy myself upon this point.



Found in Moat of Stokesay Castle.

It may perhaps be thought that the centre hole in the Cleobury Mortimer stone was for the purpose of receiving a stick, to which the strings would be attached; but the rough state of the lower portion of the stone suggests the notion that it has been fixed to another body, and there appears to be some holes suitable for fastening it to such body.

The shape of the Stokesay stone, though differing from the other, is not at all inconsistent with the object of the other stone, as the pointed end is as well, if not better adapted for insertion in another body than the other stone.

The only objection that occurs to me with regard to my theory is that, though we hear of music produced by stones, we never see a stone handle to a musical instrument; but we are now considering a mediæval article, and not a modern instrument, and one found in a musical country, but in a district where the choicest

and more delicate instruments of Southern Europe may have been heard of, but not seen. A wooden handle, pierced with so many holes, might have been thought too weak to bear the strain that would be put upon it, and therefore stone would have seemed more suitable for the purpose; and it appears from Mr. Barnwell's paper that the stone is soft, and not suitable for a hammer. It could, therefore, be worked, probably, as easily as wood. That the body to which these articles were attached was wood, or some other perishable material, may, I think, be admitted, as nothing appears to have been found in connection with them.

If I am right in my notion of the use of these stones, a most interesting enquiry suggests itself, and which I am not aware has ever engaged the attention of this Society. It is the early history of the musical stringed instruments of Wales. In such a musical country as this is, there must have been many strange instruments formed and thrown away before they settled down into the present beautiful harp.

The stones are engraved in the vol. 1873, pp. 349, 354.

ARTHUR GORE.

Melksham.

We think it as well to reproduce the cuts of these very singular stones as some members may not have seen them. Mr. John Evans has seen Mr. W. G. Smith's drawing of the Stokesay Stone, and confesses he is unable to make anything of it.—EDITOR.

HISTORICAL MSS. COMMISSION.

(Continued from p. 170, Vol. xii.)

1580-1, Jan. 31. Draft of "An Act touching Henry Vernon and John Vernon", to make void a false return or certificate made by Sir John Throckmorton, Knight, upon a writ of error sued by Henry and John Vernon, concerning the barony of Powys, etc. This bill, or a similar one, was brought forward several times, but finally rejected.

1621, April 28. Draft of "An Act touching several court leets and court barons to be kept within the manor, barony lordship, and fee of Malpas, in the county of Chester", to authorise Sir Wm. Brereton, his heirs and assigns to hold a court leet, etc. Read 1st and rejected. (C. J., i, 595.)

1621, May. Report of a conference between Edward Leigh and Mr. Dodd, touching a complaint made to the Parliament by Leigh and Edward Vadrey against the Court of Exchequer of Chester and Lord Derby. Annexed:

1. Petition of Edward Vawdrey, a suitor in the Exchequer Court of Chester [to H. C.]; complains of the conduct of Edward Dodd, registrar of that Court, for threatening and menacing petitioner, and for taking bribes from suitors in the Court. Prays that Dodd may be called upon to answer. (Undated.)

2. Direction for examination of witnesses respecting the abuses and corruptions of the officers in the Exchequer Court of Chester.

3. Deposition of Edward Leigh, that Edward Dodd, Baron of the Court of Exchequer of Chester, told him that if he clamoured against the said Court in Parliament, he would do nothing, and that it would some day be remembered against him.

1641-2, Feb. 22. Answer of Sir Edward Herbert,¹ Knight, His Majesty's Attorney-General, to the impeachment exhibited against him by the House of Commons in this present Parliament assembled. (L. J., 603.) *In extenso*.

1641-2, Feb. 26. Petition of James Lord Strange, Lieutenant of the county of Chester. Peter Heywood (against

¹ Sir Edward Herbert, Knight, son of Charles Herbert, Esq., of Aston, in the County of Montgomery, and cousin-german to Lord Herbert of Cherbury.

whom petitioner has a suit), has printed and published a declaration against petitioner, and caused several bundles of papers to be printed here in London in the form of petitions in the name of the county of Lancaster, full of scandal against petitioner as unfit for his place, and reflecting upon Parliament for appointing him. Prays for vindication of his honour. (L. J., iv.) Annexed :

1. Printed copy of declaration referred to in preceding.

2. The answer of Peter Heywood, gent., to the charge contained in the petition of James Lord Strange. March 22, 1641-2.

3. Petition of Peter Heywood. Prays that he may be dismissed from any further attendance, and be discharged of the pretended scandal.

1641-2, March 2. Petition of His Majesty's Attorney-General touching the Counsel assigned to him. (L. J., iv, 623.) *In extenso.*

1641-2, March 4. Letter from the King to Lord Keeper Littleton concerning the Attorney-General. This letter was read in the House on the 8th of March. (L. J., iv, 634.) *In extenso.* Annexed :

1. Copy of the articles of high treason and other high misdemeanours against the Lord Kimbolton, Mr. Denzill Holles, Sir Arthur Haslerig, Mr. John Pym, Mr. John Hampden, and Mr. William Strode. Enclosed in preceding. (L. J., iv, 501.) *In extenso.*

1642, April 6. Petition of Thomas Bushell: petitioner by His Majesty's command, adventured his fortune in the recovery of the deserted mines of Cardiganshire, but, being much molested in the work by Sir Richard Price and others, obtained an order from their Lordships for securing his quiet possession; in spite of this order, Sir Richard Price and the others have destroyed petitioner's engines and works, and refused him turf "to make into charke" by a method of his own invention for the saving of wood, and in other ways molested him; prays that they may be convented to answer for their misdoings. (L. J., iv, 700.) Annexed :

1. Affidavit of Walter Barsbee, "Saye-master" of His Majesty's Mint, county of Cardigan. 5 April, 1642.

2. Affidavit of John Huson. When Mr. Nevell, who formerly worked the mines, heard that Bushell had bought the lease of them, he hired deponent and others to pull up the pumps, and inundated the mines, and stopped them up with rubbish.

3. Copy of the order referred to in Bushell's petition. 14 August, 1641. (L. J., iv, 364.)

4. Another copy.

5. Letter from Sir Richard Price to Mr. Hevitoë. Understands that he will interrupt the writer's workmen on the hills; would have him know that his interest is better there than that of any other.

1642, April 6. Copy of order made on Bushell's petition for his protection. (L. J., iv, 700.) *In extenso*.

1642, April 6. Charge presented by Thomas Bushell, Esq., against Sir Thomas Price and others.

1642, April 19. Petition of John, Archbishop of York. Has remained fifteen weeks a prisoner in the Tower, and all that while, in a manner, continually sick; prays for leave to go out with his keeper, returning to prison every night. (L. J., v, 6.)

1642, April 23. Draft preamble to the judgment against Sir Edward Herbert, Attorney-General, for impeaching the five members. (L. J., v, 11.) *In extenso*.

1642, April 30. Petition of parishioners of Pennard, in the county of Glamorgan to H. C. Have never had more than four sermons a year in their parish church, and those by a man of a very scandalous life; pray for the nomination of Ambrose Mosten, as lecturer, a man of godly sort, and one who can preach in the Welsh and English tongues. (C. J., ii, 551.)

1642, May 5. Petition of John, Archbishop of York, praying that he may be bailed. (L. J., v, 44.) *In extenso*.

1642, May 2. Engrossment of the Bill for the forfeiture of the lands and estates, and for the punishment of John, Archbishop of York, and the other impeached bishops. Brought from H. C., and read first this day. No further proceeding. (L. J., v, 42, 43.)

1642, April 6. Petition of Sir Edward Herbert, His Majesty's Attorney-General. Prays for enlargement from the Fleet, not so much on account of his health (wherein he is not free from suffering), as on account of the King's service, and his own sorrow to have incurred their Lordships' displeasure. (See L. J., v, 58.)

1642, May 7. Petition of Sir Richard Price, Richard Newell, Thomas Lloyd, James Vaughan, and John Fox: have been in custody since the 18th of April last; were yesterday brought up to appear before their Lordships, but could not be admitted because of the more weighty matters in hand. Pray to be dismissed from custody on bail. (L. J., v, 53.) Annexed:

1. Petition of Richard Newell and Thomas Lloyd, gentlemen; and John Fox: were, with Sir Richard Price, apprehended by a messenger, and brought from their homes, 160 miles away, to answer a supposed contempt of an order of their Lordships pro-

cured by Thomas Bushell; petitioners were cleared of all such contempt on examination of the charge, but Newell and Lloyd have since been apprehended and detained until they should pay £35 a piece for the messenger's fees; Newell has paid the fees, but Lloyd is still in custody. Pray for redress, and that Bushell may be ordered to satisfy the messenger. (Undated.)

1642, May 11. Petition of Sir Edward Herbert, His Majesty's Attorney-General. Prays for enlargement on the ground of growing ill-health. (L. J., v. 58.)

1642, May 21. Petition of Edward Herbert, Baron of Cherbury and Castle Islands. Prays for a benign interpretation of those words of his which gave offence, and for release. (L. J., v. 77.) *In extenso*.

1642, May 23. Petition of Thomas Bushell, farmer of his Majesty's mines royal, in the county of Cardigan. Is unable to fulfil his contracts with merchants for supply of lead, in consequence of the interference of Sir Richard Price; petitioner prays the House to mediate between him and the merchants; that they would give him further time for completion of his contracts, and for prosecuting his suit. (L. J., v. 78.)

1642, May 23. Petition of John,¹ Bishop of Asaph. Prays that the time for his appearance before the House after notice given may be enlarged, as the present period of three days prevents his visiting his charge.

1642, May 23. Petition of Morgan,² Bishop of Llandaff. Similar to that of the Bishop of St. Asaph.

1642, June 14. Instructions for Sir William Brereton and the Deputy-Lieutenants for Chester. (L. J., v. 134.) *In extenso*.

1642, June 18. Petition of Morgan, Bishop of Llandaff. Petitioner's charge and place of residence are distant about 130 miles; he has been absent a long time and cannot go thither, whilst he is bound to appear before their Lordships within three days after notice. Prays that this time may be extended.

1643, June 24. Letter from Sir William Brereton, at Chester, to the Speaker of the House of Commons. Since his coming into these parts he has distributed the deputations and instruc-

¹ John Owen, eldest son of Owen Owen, Archdeacon of Anglesey.

² Morgan Owen was a native of Caermarthenshire. He enclosed the south yard of St. Mary's Church, Oxford, and built a beautiful porch on the same side of the Church. Among the other carvings of this porch was an image of the Blessed Virgin with a babe in her arms, which occasioned one of the articles against his patron Archbishop Laud. He was consecrated Bishop of Llandaff in 1639.

tions to the several deputy-lieutenants, and appointed them to meet on Monday next; meantime hears that the King is expected shortly; that he has issued a Commission of Array to Lord Strange and others, which they will attempt to put in execution at the same time as the ordinance for the Militia; desires more ample instructions, as any attempt to apprehend persons persisting after warning in executing the Commission of Array, cannot be effected without violence, which once begun may not be easily composed, and cannot easily be made good whilst the powder is in the hands of the other side; he will use his best endeavours for Parliament. This letter was read in the House on the 27th of June. (L. J., v, 167.)

1642, July 7. Petition of Captain John Poyntz. Petitioner, being recommended out of Ireland for raising a company in England, took ship at Dublin and landed at Minehead. On his passage he seized upon the body of Roger, Bishop of St. David's, in a disguised habit, and took him before Thomas Luttrell, who committed him to the custody of a constable of Minehead, where he now remains. Petitioner, who has been put to great charge in the matter, prays some reward for the great services he has done, not only against the rebels in Ireland, but also in the taking of the said Bishop. (L. J., v, 189.) Annexed:

1. Examinations of Captain Poyntz and the Bishop of St. David's. Taken the 14 June 1642.

2. Petition of Captain Poyntz to the Earl of Holland, praying his Lordship to move the House to send for and examine the Bishop, and to take petitioner's services into their favourable consideration.

1642, July 8. Copy of Warrant to the Gentleman Usher for the arrest of Thomas Awbrey, Chancellor of St. David's, and others. Annexed:

1. Petition of Edward Vaughan, clerk. By an order of the 25th of August, 1641, the temporalities of Dr. Manwaringe, Bishop of St. David's, were seized into the King's hands. The vicarage of Llangafelach, Glamorganshire, in the donation of the Bishop, having become vacant in November last, petitioner was presented thereunto by the Lord Keeper. Thomas Awbrey, chancellor of the diocese, having sole power of institution, utterly refused to institute petitioner, and by unlawful combination with Walter Thomas and others, admitted Isaac Griffith into the said church. Petitioner prays that he may be instituted to the vicarage, and that the parties complained of may be called upon to answer for their contempt.

2. Statement of petitioner's grievances.

3. Copy of order referred to in petition. 25 August 1641. (L. J., iv, 376.)

4. Affidavit of Vaughan, that on the 21st of January last, he tendered a presentation to the vicarage under the great seal to Awbrey, and that he utterly refused to institute him. 9 May 1642.

5. List of persons to be sent for. 9 July 1642.

1642, July 16. Petition of divers of the Aldermen and others of the town of Shrewsbury, to H. C. Many volunteers of Shrewsbury having entered themselves to be exercised in military discipline under the command of Thomas Hunt, the High Sheriff of the county sent for Hunt and persuaded him to desist from that exercise, and discouraged the inhabitants from further training. Pray that the Mayor may be enjoined to encourage such exercises, and to join with petitioners for the better guarding of the town, by warding, watching, and providing the arms necessary for its defence. (C. J., ii, 675.)

1642, July 26. Order for the Judge of Assize for the county of Hereford to see who will avow the paper intituled "A Declaration or Resolution of the county of Hereford." (L. J., v, 242.) *In extenso*.

1642, July 30. Draft Order for the Earl of Pembroke to be Lieutenant for the counties of Monmouth, Brecon, and Glamorgan. (L. J., v, 248.)

1642, Aug. 10. Order for Henry Herbert, Esq., a Member of the House of Commons, to repair to Monmouth, and publish the declaration concerning the illegality of the Commission of Array. (L. J., v, 280.) *In extenso*.

1642, Sept. 17. Letter from John Prowde, at Shrewsbury, to Humfry Mackworth, Esq., in London: "I received your letter by Mr. Walsh, the post came not long after, but the Mayor sent to stop him at the gates, and examined the letters in the Town Hall before they were delivered, and I doubt not would have opened any that he thought suspicious. We sent Mr. Walsh to Stafford to enquire after His Majesty, who heard there that the gentry and trained bands attended him at Uttoxeter on Thursday last; he was supposed to be then going to Newcastle, thence, perhaps, to Chester; no doubt he has had many invitations from Sir James Palmer and others in these parts; Sir Henry Jones has promised to bring much aid from Wales, but is not likely to do it; Mr. Barber, Mr. Charlton, and others have drawn towards Bristol; Mr. Charlton is thought to be there; Mr. Barber was detained at Bridgnorth by the sheriff. Sir James Palmer has taken some lodgings here, in case the King should come. Part of Lord Falkland's carriage is come with a direction that it should be placed near the King's lodging. Lord Northampton was at Bridgnorth yesterday, and the latest news is that the King is expected to set up his standard here."

1642, Sept. 20. Petition of Owen George, John Betton, and Edward Davies, gent. ; Richard Owen and Richard Betton were, by order of 30th August last, sent for as delinquents. Owen was attached at Shrewsbury by an officer of the House on the 7th instant, but Richard Gibbons, Mayor of Shrewsbury, with others to the number of about 200, rescued him, and refused to obey their Lordships' order, saying that Owen was a Commissioner of Array, and must attend the Commission the next morning at Bridgnorth ; while the officer was informed that Betton, the other delinquent, was gone to the King at Nottingham. Pray that the rescuers may be sent for as delinquents, and that Thomas Hunt, captain of the Militia in Shrewsbury, and his company may assist the officer to attach them. (L. J., v, 364.)

1642, Nov. 4. Petition of Rice Williams, prays that certain plate, etc., belonging to the Archbishop of York, left with him as security for some engagements he is under for the Archbishop, now seized by order of the House, may be re-delivered to him. (L. J., v, 432.)

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1880.

PAYMENTS.			RECEIPTS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Printing . . .	145	10 0	By balance . . .	60	8 10
Engraving . . .	61	19 0	Books sold . . .	17	10 0
W. G. Smith, Esq. . .	5	5 0	Subscriptions . . .	157	10 0
Editor . . .	40	0 0	Donation from Stanley		
G. E. Robinson, Esq., for			Leighton, Esq., M.P..	5	0 0
postages . . .	2	14 6	Balance from Pembroke		
Rev. R. Trevor Owen, ditto	2	2 0	Meeting . . .	37	12 6
Balance . . .	20	10 10			
	£278	1 4		£278	1 4

Examined and found correct,
(Signed)

ARTHUR GORE
CHARLES C. BABINGTON } *Auditors.*